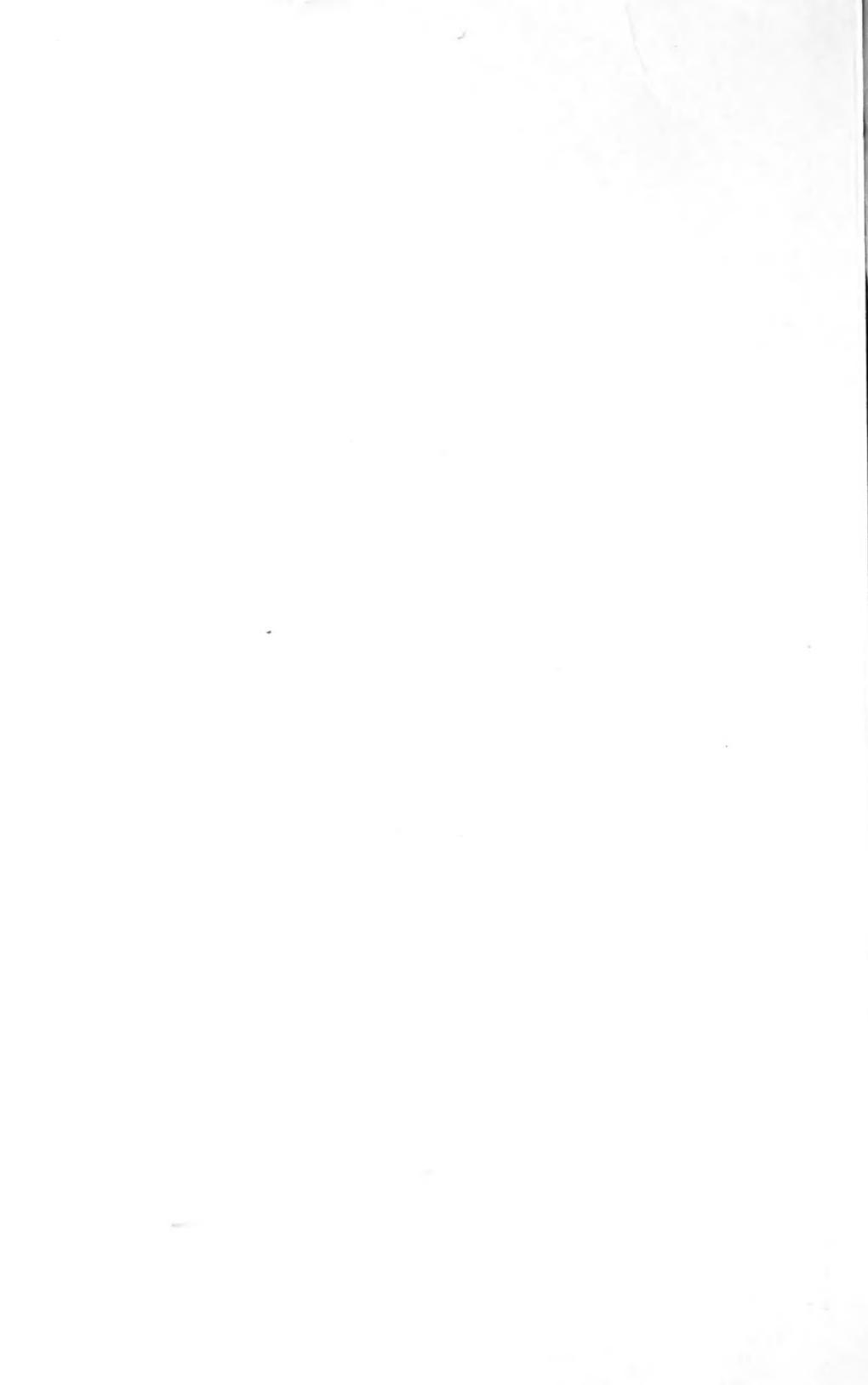


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



63.61

Tree Fruits Indexed
ILLUSTRATED
Small Fruits Indexed
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

Fruit and Ornamental

TREES,

Grape Vines and Small Fruits,

SHRUBS, PLANTS, ROSES, ETC.,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT THE

GENEVA NURSERY.

WM. & THOS. SMITH,

PROPRIETORS.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

All persons authorized to act as Agents for us are provided with a written Certificate to that effect, and we request that they be required to show their certificates. Stock is not unfrequently sold by persons without authority, and not furnished from the places they pretend to represent, by which means many poor trees and plants are distributed, causing great dissatisfaction and disappointment. **Buy Good Stock of Reliable Men**, and this may be avoided.





✓

1052

Plum. - A large plum. Like
the common plum, but with
a larger number
of seeds.

Why Young Trees are Best to Plant.

Most people have the erroneous idea that the larger and older the tree is they plant, the sooner will it bear fruit. This is by no means the case, for trees, after they attain the age of from three to four years, lose their fibrous roots and form a tap root, which is impossible to dig up without some injury. The act of transplanting is such a shock to the large tree, that it takes from two to three years to recover from it, and during that time makes little if any growth; while the young tree, commencing growth the first season after planting, very soon outgrows the larger one, and being more vigorous, produces fruit sooner. The larger the tree the less fibres there will be upon the roots. A tree that has plenty of fibrous roots will live and flourish, while one that lacks such feeders will languish and perhaps die. At least the chances are that it will never be a vigorous fruit-bearer. The roots of large trees are always more or less mutilated in transplanting, while the smaller ones do not suffer in this way.

Intelligent fruit growers always plant young trees.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries.....	20 "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	16 "
Dwarf Pears.....	8 to 10 "
Quinces.....	10 to 12 "
Blackberries.....	6 to 7 "
Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries.....	4 "
Strawberries.....	1½ to 2 "

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

40 feet apart each way.....	28	10 feet apart each way.....	430
30 " " "	50	8 " " "	680
25 " " "	70	6 " " "	1200
20 " " "	110	5 " " "	1742
18 " " "	135	4 " " "	2729
15 " " "	200	3 " " "	4840
12 " " "	325	2 " " "	10890

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING HEDGE PLANTS.

EVERGREENS.

Arbor Vitæ, American, 12 to 15 in. apart.	28
" " Siberian... 9 to 12 "	50
Norway Spruce..... 12 to 15 "	70
Hemlock Spruce..... 9 to 12 "	110
Dwarf Box, for edging..... 4 "	135

DECIDUOUS.

Privet, in variety.....	1 foot apart.
Tamarix.....	1 "
Spiræas.....	1 "
Japan Quince.....	1 in.
Honey Locust.....	6 in.
Osage Orange.....	4 to 6 in.

Our Location and Advantages.

LOCATION.

OUR LOCATION, being in the most delightful and fertile-growing region in the State of New York, gives us facilities for growing fruit equaled by few, and surpassed by none ; it is easy of access to all parts of the country in the shipping and transportation of trees.

ASSORTMENT.

In making our SELECTIONS OF FRUIT it has always been our constant aim to cultivate largely those most esteemed and generally approved sorts, and adding to our stock all new varieties, which promise to be worthy of cultivation, as soon as their merits are fully tested. We give our *personal attention* to the *cultivation, taking up and packing* of our stock.

SOIL.

We claim great advantages for the SOIL OF GENEVA and vicinity, in the production of HEALTHY, LONG-LIVED trees. This is a matter of the greatest importance to every planter. Not a year passes that we do not receive additional testimony of the fact that trees grown upon our HEAVY, STRONG, RICH, well-drained soil, are healthier, longer-lived, less liable to injury from extreme cold, and more productive than when taken from a light soil. Another very important fact is, that being furnished with a more abundant supply of HEALTHY, WELL-RIPENED and FIBROUS ROOTS, they bear transplanting to a different soil and climate.

Fruit Culture for Profit.

APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the APPLE. When planted in orchards, through a large section of country, there is no farm crop which will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a GOOD APPLE ORCHARD. As it takes generally six to eight years for an orchard to come into a good bearing state, some people hesitate to plant, thinking the time and expense is in a great measure lost. In reply to this we would quote the remarks made by O. C. CHAPIN, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., to J. J. THOMAS. He said that he considers the yearly growth of each apple tree planted in his immense orchard of over one hundred and fifty acres, was fully worth one dollar before they commenced bearing. He has had experience for nearly half a century, and says that he considers that to be a low estimate. At fifty trees per acre, this would make a yearly increase of value

of fifty dollars per acre, which, no doubt, is quite within the mark. In many parts of the country, where orchards have been planted extensively—though the comparative extent of orchards to the whole of the cultivated lands is scarcely one acre to the hundred—the annual revenue derived from the sale of the fruit is far greater than any other of the farm.

An acre of GOOD ORCHARD is worth, in nearly all parts of the country, from FIVE HUNDRED TO ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is the best kind of investment at those prices, one or two years' crop frequently paying the whole amount. The price paid for the fruit is steadily on the increase, as the wealth and inclination of the country to purchase, increase. There is not the slightest indication that the price of fruit will ever be as low in the future as in the past. The wonderful growth of our cities and towns in wealth and population, will always give a market at prices highly satisfactory to the producer.

PEARS.

CULTURE OF THE PEAR.—On several accounts the PEAR possesses advantages over other fruits. The first is its delicious quality, as found in the finest varieties; its buttery or melting texture, and its delicious and perfumed flavor. In this respect it greatly excels the apple, and keeps nearly as well. Even the peach is scarcely superior, while it keeps only two or three days.

But the PEAR, like everything highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. There are only a few exceptions to this general rule. The relative prices of the APPLE and PEAR being about ONE TO TEN, show at the same time the superior value of the latter, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection.

The market value of fine PEARS is a good indication or measure of the amount of attention which this fruit deserves.

PLUMS.

The PLUM, as all are aware, is wonderfully productive, producing heavy crops, for a long series of years, with scarcely any exception. No fruit, with which we are acquainted, seems more promising than the plum. The superior excellence of the fruit causes it to be in great demand, and brings readily good prices in market. Single trees often bring over \$10 worth of fruit. An acre of plums would produce, without doubt, 150 to 200 bushels on the average.

CHERRIES.

The fine growing CHERRIES, with their large, glossy leaves and symmetrical heads, make fine trees for planting on the road-side, or as boundaries or screens for the orchard. By a proper selection of varieties, they may be profitably grown for market. They are hardy, rapid growers, come early into bearing, and produce regular and abundant crops. The fruit brings in market, one year with another, \$2 to \$3 per bushel.

QUINCES.

The QUINCE is of late attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space, productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is very much sought for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four of other fruit, it imparts to them a most delicious flavor.

GRAPES.

Recently, a large number of new varieties of this fruit have been introduced in the market, for many of which excellent qualities are claimed, and concerning which wonderful stories are told. In justice to the public, who deal with us, we cannot consent to accept the say-so of any one individual as to the quality and hardiness of a new grape until we have personally tested it, however high his authority may be. By these means we ensure our customers such varieties as are suited to their location and in every way desirable.

Among the best grapes known to-day, which we can fully endorse, we name—Brighton, Delaware, Lady, the Rogers Grapes, Concord, Catawba, Iona, Duchess, Moore's Early, Lady Washington, Jefferson, Vergennes, Pocklington, Niagara, Empire State, Worden, Eaton, Moyer, and Moore's Diamond.

SMALL FRUITS.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Blackberries are, without question, the most profitable fruits that can be grown to-day by the Farmer or Market Gardener, and considering the constantly increasing demand for these fruits, we have no hesitation in asserting that as a monetary investment there is none better than the planting of one or more acres of small fruits. We are justified in this assertion from the fact that experienced growers are increasing their already large stocks. Every real estate owner should have sufficient of these delicious fruits in his garden to supply his household with fruit the year round, gathered fresh every summer's morning in the garden, and preserved for winter use. Fruit picked in the garden, fresh, does not need our encomium to say it is far superior to the dry, dusty, dirty fruit sold in the stores.

BRIEF HINTS ON PLANTING.

The success of a planter of fruit trees depends so much upon his management of them after they are received from the hands of the Nurseryman, that we here give a few brief hints calculated to assist him, and to furnish a part of that information which is more fully given in the various works on Horticulture, some of which ought to be in the possession of every planter.

The Soil.—It may be taken as an inviolable rule, that good fruit cannot be raised upon a soil which is *wet*, or not well drained. A well drained soil is one in which the roots of trees or vines may descend to a considerable depth without coming in contact with stagnant moisture. Soil of a tolerably porous nature, with an open or gravelly subsoil through which the water passes readily *downward*, is best, especially for orchards of standard trees, whose roots penetrate deep. Where the soil is not naturally dry, resort must be had to draining, which should be very thorough, and not less than three feet deep.

The soil should be well prepared before planting, by deep plowing, or if for a garden, by trenching or deep spading, and liberally manured, if it is not already in high condition.

Soil may be such as is called sandy, loamy, gravelly or clayey, and still good results be obtained, if the above essential particulars are attended to. Location will, however, make considerable difference as to the perfection and early or late maturity of the fruit.

PRUNING.

The proper pruning of a tree at the time of planting, and regularly thereafter, is essential to its success. The first thing to be done is to cut off

the ends of all bruised or broken roots with a sharp knife, as a clean cut will heal much sooner than a bruise. Next, if it be a *Standard Tree* for the orchard, trim it up to four or five limbs suitable to form the top, and cut each of the side limbs back to a bud, four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb from eight to twelve inches long. When there are no side limbs suitable for this purpose, the tree should be divested of all its branches, and headed back to a proper height to form the top. If the tree is to be trained in the Dwarf or Pyramidal form, the necessary pruning should be done by *cutting back the last year's growth* in such a way as to give to the tree the shape desired, thinning out superfluous branches wherever they interfere with the symmetry of the tree.

PLANTING.

In planting trees in uncultivated grounds the holes should be dug from three to five feet wide, and from two to two-and-a-half feet deep, and partially fill the hole again with good, mellow earth, before placing the tree therein.

Place the tree in the hole, and fill with good, mellow earth or top-soil, excluding all large stones, sods or manure from coming in contact with the roots. Take hold of the tree and shake it gently up and down, so as to cause the fine dirt to sift in and fill up all vacant places between the roots, at the same time raising the tree to its proper height, if too deep, which should not be much deeper than it stood in the nursery. The point where the roots commence to branch from the trunk of the tree should be within one inch from the top of the ground.

If planted in the Fall, the earth should be shoveled or raised from ten to fifteen inches around the trunk of the tree. This serves a three-fold purpose: 1st. In keeping the tree in an erect position; 2d. Securing it from the attacks of mice; 3d. In preserving the roots from the action of the frost. In the Spring the earth should be leveled down, and long manure or litter covered about the tree for the space of three feet. This preserves the roots from drouth. Trees will grow twice as fast treated in this way.

MULCHING AND STAKING.

After planting, the soil around the tree should be mulched with manure, or coarse litter of any kind, to prevent the action of the frost during the winter, and the soil from becoming dry during the summer.

Also be careful to stake the tree firmly, protecting the bark by a piece of matting, in case strings are used in tying.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

Our collection of Apples comprises all the **BEST** and **MOST POPULAR** kinds in cultivation.

The **STANDARD TREES** are intended for orchards. These are from five to seven feet in height, with proportionate thickness, and from two to three years' growth from the bud.

SELECT SUMMER APPLES.

Benoni—Medium size, nearly round, deep red ; tender, agreeable, rich sub-acid flavor. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. August.

Caroline Red June—Small or medium, deep red ; good, productive, hardy, a *free* grower ; popular at the South and West. August.

Early Harvest (YELLOW HARVEST)—Medium to large, roundish, yellowish, fair, handsome ; tender, juicy, and very fine. Tree moderately vigorous, erect grower, productive ; very desirable. August.

Early Strawberry—Medium size, roundish, striped and covered with deep red ; tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower ; productive. August.

Golden Sweet—Large, roundish, pale yellow : fair, handsome, sweet and fine. Tree a robust, spreading grower, uniformly productive. Profitable for orchard culture. August and September.

Primate—Medium size, pale yellow, with a blush on the sunny side ; tender, fine grained, juicy, fine quality, mild and good ; excellent dessert sort. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer. August and September.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, with a pale white blossom ; very beautiful ; flesh white, crisp, rather juicy, acid and good. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. August.

Sops of Wine—Medium size, roundish oblong, dark crimson ; flesh stained with red, juicy, sub-acid. Tree a fine grower, productive August and September.

Summer Pippin—Medium to large, oblong, oval, skin pale waxen yellow, shaded with crimson blush ; flesh white, tender, juicy ; fine for culinary purposes and market. Last of August.

Sweet Bough (LARGE YELLOW BOUGH)—Large, oblong ; skin smooth, pale greenish yellow ; very tender, crisp ; rich, sweet, aromatic and fine. Tree a moderate grower, bears abundantly, and forms a round head. One of the best. August to September.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple, profitable for market growing ; bears extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting ; hardy as a crab ; fruit good size, yellow, beautifully striped with red ; juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. August.

William's Favorite—Large, oblong, red; rich and excellent; a moderate grower and good bearer; very highly esteemed in Massachusetts; a handsome dessert apple. August.

Yellow Transparent—A new Russian variety, imported in 1870 by the Department of Agriculture, Washington. "The earliest ripening variety known." Tree a good grower and an unusually early bearer. We consider it one of the most valuable early apples ever introduced. Fruit good size and good quality, skin clear white at first, becoming a beautiful pale yellow when fully matured. Ripens early in August, from ten days to two weeks before Early Harvest. August.

SELECT AUTUMN APPLES.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium size, roundish, or inclining to an oval shape, flesh whitish, striped and splashed with red; tender and juicy, and of a very pleasant and agreeable flavor; bears young and abundantly, and is annually loaded with crops of fine fruit. October.

Alexander—Origin Russian—A very large and beautiful apple. Tree vigorous and productive. Fruit greenish yellow, faintly streaked with red on the shaded side, orange streaked and marked with bright red in the sun; flesh tender and juicy with a pleasant flavor. October.

Chenango Strawberry (SHERWOOD'S FAVORITE)—Large, roundish, bright red and yellow, very beautiful in appearance, and a pleasant Apple. Tree a rapid, handsome, upright grower, and a good and early bearer. September and October.

Colvert (POUND PIPPIN)—A very large and handsome Apple: tree a straight and vigorous grower, and good bearer. A fine market Apple, ripening in October.

Duchess of Oldenburg—A large, beautiful Russian Apple, skin yellow streaked with red, and somewhat blushed, sometimes with a faint blue bloom, flesh juicy and good. Tree a vigorous and fine grower, and a young and abundant bearer. Succeeds well in the Northwest where most varieties fail. September.

Fall Pippin—Very large, roundish, oblong, yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious. Tree a *free* grower, spreading and a fine bearer; one of the most valuable varieties for table or market. An admirable baking Apple. Extensively grown in Western New York as Holland Pippin. October to December.

Fall Orange—Rather large, conical, dull yellow, with brown dots sub-acid, tender, mild; excellent for cooking; great bearer. September to November.

Fall Jenneting—Large size, pale greenish yellow, with a blush on the side exposed to the sun; flesh white, tender and juicy; mildly sub-acid; a good grower and regular bearer. September and October.

Gravenstein—Large, roundish, yellow and red striped, handsome; tender, juicy, high flavored and excellent. One of the best Autumn Apples. Tree a vigorous, erect grower, and very productive. September and October.

Gladstone (NEW)—A very handsome apple resembling the Duchess of Oldenburg, the fruit is larger and of better quality and the tree a stronger grower; very hardy and especially adapted in northern sections where hardy varieties are required. Fruit large size, skin smooth, washed and streaked with red on a yellow ground; flesh is juicy, sprightly sub-acid, good. September.

Hass—Medium to large, slightly conical, skin pale greenish yellow, shaded with light and dark red; tender and juicy, sub-acid; popular in the West and South-west as a market fruit. September and October.

Huribut—Medium, slightly conical, yellow, shaded with red stripes and splashed with dark red; tender, juicy, mild, sprightly, sub-acid; a great bearer. October to December.

Jersey Sweet—Medium size, oblong, red and green striped; very juicy, tender, sweet and rich; tree a stout, fine grower, and very productive; fine for the table and cooking; a very popular Apple. September and October.

Lord Suffield—A valuable English Apple, described as an improvement on Keswick Codlin; tree hardy and a great bearer. Fruit above medium, conical, greenish yellow, with a tinge of red in the sun; flesh white, firm, tender, brisk, sub-acid. August and September.

Maiden's Blush—Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair, pale yellow with a beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, sub-acid flavor; tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. September and October.

Pound Sweet (LYMAN PUMPKIN SWEET)—Very large, round, greenish; sweet, rich and tender; excellent for baking; tree very vigorous and productive. October and November.

Porter—Medium to large, oblong, yellow, fair, handsome; juicy, sprightly, rich and excellent; one of the best; tree moderately vigorous, productive. September.

Red Beitungheimer—A rare and valuable German variety. Fruit large to very large, roundish, inclining to conical; stalk short, stout, in a deep cavity, calyx closed in a large deep basin; skin, pale cream colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor; tree a *free* grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest Apples, and worthy of extensive cultivation. Early Fall.

Stump—A very handsome and valuable variety which originated near Rochester. Fruit medium size, conical, skin yellow, striped and shaded with light red; resembles Sherwood's Favorite; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sprightly, sub-acid. The fruit, from its uniform size, fine appearance, and mild, pleasant flavor, commands a ready sale at a good price. A *decided acquisition* to the list of profitable market and good garden varieties. Tree of handsome, stocky growth and *very prolific*. September and October.

St. Lawrence—Large, round, somewhat flattened, yellowish, streaked with red; very handsome, juicy, pleasant and good. Tree vigorous, upright growth; fair bearer. October.

Twenty Ounce (CAYUGA STREAK)—Very large, roundish, greenish yellow, striped and marked with red; rather coarse grained, good and sprightly, but not high flavored; one of the finest cooking Apples. Tree vigorous, making a compact, neat head; very productive and profitable for market; always fair and handsome. October to December.

SELECT WINTER APPLES.

American Golden Russet—Medium or small, roundish ovate, clear golden russet, tender, juicy, rich, spicy flavor, very fine; more resembling in texture a buttery Pear than any other Apple. Tree a thrifty, upright grower; good bearer. November to January.

Bethel—Originated in Bethel, Vermont, where it is valued for the good quality of the fruit and the hardiness of the tree. Fruit good size, roundish, oblong, yellow ground covered with beautiful red stripes, and dotted with fine red and white spots; quality very best. Tree crooked grower in nursery. December.

Baldwin—Large, roundish, deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, very good flavor. Tree very vigorous, upright, and very productive of fair handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular Winter Apples. December to March.

Ben Davis (KENTUCKY STREAK, NEW YORK PIPPIN)—Large, roundish, beautifully striped and splashed with bright red on yellowish ground; tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid and pleasant flavor. Tree very hardy, vigorous grower, constant and abundant bearer. Winter and into Spring; highly esteemed in the West and southwest.

Bailey Sweet—Large, conical or oblong, deep red; tender, rich, honeyed sweet flavor. Tree a good upright grower, productive. November to January.

Belle De Boskoop—Russian apple. Tree vigorous, spreading, comes into bearing moderately early and produces abundantly, good quality; keeps well and is a promising variety. Fruit medium to large, skin yellow, shaded with light and dark red over nearly the whole surface. Flesh a little coarse, crisp, tender, juicy, brisk, sub-acid, rich and of good quality. Core small and close. February to April.

English Russet—Medium size, ovate or conical, greenish-yellow russet; crisp, sub-acid. A strong upright grower, and a certain and great bearer. Keeps till June.

Ewalt—A fine showy apple; very large, roundish, slightly conical; bright yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh white, tender, brisk sub-acid. Tree a strong grower and productive, particularly desirable on sandy soil. November to January.

Fallawater (FORNWALDER, TULPEHOCKEN)—Very large, globular, yellowish green, dull red cheeks, juicy, crisp, pleasant, peculiar sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower, very productive, even while young, November to March.

Fameuse (SNOW APPLE)—Medium size, roundish, very handsome, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. Tree vigorous, productive and very hardy. November to February.

Gano—Originated in Missouri. There seems to be some similarity between this and the Ben Davis, its parent, both in appearance and quality, and the tree partakes of the same characteristics both in the Nursery and Orchard. It has all the good qualities in a higher degree, more brilliant coloring, runs more even in size and keeps fully as late. The tree is as vigorous and hardy; has not been injured when the thermometer stood at thirty degrees below zero; is a rapid grower; bears while young, and large annual crops; color bright red without stripes or blotches and large and even sized, placing it far in advance of Ben Davis. February to March.

Gideon—Tree as hardy as a crab, vigorous, and an early and prolific bearer. Fruit medium to large; color a rich golden yellow with a clear and handsome blush on the sunny side; flesh fine, juicy, sub-acid; in form and general appearance resembles somewhat the yellow Bellflower. November to January.

Golden Russet—Medium size, dull russet, with a tinge of red on sunny side ; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy and high flavored. Tree a good grower, with light colored speckled shoots, by which it is easily known ; bears well. November to April.

Grimes' Golden—Medium to large, cylindrical, flesh yellow, firm breaking, very fine grained, juicy, with a rich, spicy, refreshing flavor ; of the very best quality, and one of the most valuable. Tree vigorous, healthy, spreading, productive and bears early. January to April.

Hendrick Sweet (Sweet Winesap)—Fruit medium, roundish oblate ; color red, splashed with deep crimson ; flesh tender, juicy, very sweet, rich. November to May.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large, round, beautiful yellow and red ; tender, juicy, aromatic, rich and delicious. Tree a strong grower and productive. November to January.

Jonathan—Medium size, pale yellow, striped with red ; flesh white, tender and juicy, of the Spitzemberg class ; the tree is an abundant bearer. November to March.

King of Tompkins County—Very large, roundish, oblate, angular, yellowish, striped and clouded with red ; tender, rich and agreeable flavor ; a superb Apple. Tree a strong, handsome grower, and abundant annual bearer. December to April.

Lawver—Tree vigorous, spreading, an early and annual bearer. A beautiful fruit and a long keeper. Color dark bright red covered with small dots ; flesh white, firm, crisp, sprightly, aromatic, mild sub-acid, a fine dessert apple. January to May.

Lady's Sweet—Large, roundish, greenish and red striped with a thin white bloom ; very tender, rich, sweet, sprightly and agreeably perfumed ; one of the best sweet Winter Apples. Shoots rather slender but erect ; very productive. December to April.

Lady Apple (POMME D'API)—Small, flat, pale yellow, brilliant red cheek ; crisp, juicy and excellent ; a beautiful little dessert Apple. Tree grows rather slow, forms a compact, erect head, and bears abundantly. December to May.

Lankford—An invaluable Winter Apple, especially for the Middle, Southern and South-western States, owing to its fine appearance, good quality, productiveness, etc., and its superior keeping qualities. Originated in Maryland, where its season is from January to May. Tree a remarkably strong, upright grower and an annual bearer ; fruit medium to large, roundish, yellow striped and nearly covered with bright red, flesh firm, juicy, mild and sub-acid. With the Lankford, fruit growers at the South can compete with those at the North in growing winter apples. January to May.

Monmouth Pippin (RED CHEEK PIPPIN)—Large, greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek ; juicy, tender and good. Tree a free grower and productive. Keeps well till March or April.

Mann—Originated in Niagara county, N. Y., where it is much esteemed ; fruit in form somewhat like Rhode Island Greening which it resembles, but larger and covered with a slight mottle, and dull blush on one side ; keeps firm till late in the Spring, and maturing after the Greening is gone, it is particularly valuable as a cooking and eating Apple for Spring use. Tree upright and hardy, comes into bearing very young, and loads itself about every year with large crops. January to April.

Milding—Fruit large; skin smooth, whitish yellow, splashed with bright rich red nearly over the whole surface; flesh brittle, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid, aromatic; tree a strong, vigorous, upright grower. One of the very hardiest in cultivation, and exceedingly productive. December to February.

Magog Red Streak—Originated in Vermont; tree very hardy, thrifty and vigorous with upright spreading head; bears every year. Valued for its extreme hardiness, vigor, productiveness and long keeping. Fruit medium, roundish, inclining to oblong, skin light yellow and faintly streaked and splashed with light red over half the fruit; flesh, yellowish, a little coarse, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid. December to March.

McIntosh Red—Originated in Vermont. Tree very hardy, vigorous with spreading head; a good bearer of fair, handsome fruit of excellent quality; above medium size, skin whitish yellow nearly covered with dark rich crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. November to February.

Newtown Pippin—Medium to large, roundish yellow; very firm, crisp, juicy, with a high, agreeable flavor. This most celebrated of all American Apples is a slow, feeble grower with rough bark; requires high culture, and then only succeeds in certain localities. November to June.

Northern Spy—Large, roundish, striped with red, with a pale bloom; remarkably tender, juicy, spicy, high flavored and delicious; one of the best long-keeping Apples, retaining its freshness until late in Spring. Tree remarkably rapid, erect grower; very productive when it comes into bearing. One of the finest late keeping apples. January to April.

Northwestern Greening—Originated in Northern Wisconsin where it is being sought after on account of its fine appearance and extreme hardiness. Size large, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; shape nearly round, very regular; surface very smooth, often green, but yellow when fully ripe; resembles Lowell; dots scattering, mostly dark, with some very light; basin wide shallow, a little folded or gathered; eye rather large, open cavity a little russet in bottom; stem medium, rather slender; core large, nearly closed, seeds small, flesh yellow, rather coarse; juicy flavor, sub-acid, quality good. Season January to May. Trees are very hardy, and said to have withstood 50 below zero unhurt. January to April.

Peach—Tree a moderate grower. Fruit below medium, color pale yellow with blush of red in the sun, and thickly sprinkled with gray dots, flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, lively and brisk sub-acid, good quality and a long keeper. December to April.

Peck's Pleasant—Large, roundish, smooth, pale yellow, with a bright blush; handsome, fine grained, juicy, crisp, rich, aromatic and high flavored; a very valuable fruit. Tree erect, vigorous, and productive. December to March.

Pewaukee—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow; striped and splashed with dark red, and overspread with whitish dots; flesh white, tender, juicy: sub-acid. Especially esteemed for cold climates on account of its hardiness. January to May.

Pomme Grise—Small, grayish russet, very rich and highly flavored. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer; very valuable in the North; is frequently shipped from Canada to England. November to April.

Red Canada—(OLD NONSUCH OF MASS.)—Medium, oblate, red; tender, crisp, rich, sub-acid, refreshing and delicious. Tree thrifty but a slender grower; productive. January to May.

Rambo (ROMANITE)—Medium size, flat, streaked and mottled, red and yellow; very tender, juicy, sprightly and fine flavored. Tree a good upright grower, hardy and productive; widely cultivated and popular fruit. October to December.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, roundish, green or greenish yellow; tender, rich, rather acid, but high-flavored and excellent; one of the most widely disseminated and popular Apples. Tree vigorous and spreading, a great and constant bearer. November to March.

Rolfe—Originated in Maine and is said to be one of the most popular apples in that section. By many called coreless on account of its small core, usually having but one seed each. The tree is hardy in that vicinity and is a good vigorous grower and said to be an annual bearer. The handsome appearance of this fruit makes it a valuable market sort, and is much in demand to supply the fruit stands in the eastern cities. Growers say they are able to realize double prices for this in competition with such kinds as Gravenstein and Porter. In quality we should rank it as first class. The flesh is slightly yellowish, crisp, juicy, slightly sub-acid; splendid for cooking and good for eating. Its usual season for ripening is from November to January but have seen it in good condition in April.

Roxbury or Boston Russet—Medium, roundish, russetted; rather dry but well flavored. Tree vigorous, spreading, a great bearer. Very popular for its long-keeping quality, and one of the most popular Apples for market. Keeps till June.

Rawle's Genet (RAWLE'S JANET, NEVER FAIL, ETC.)—Medium to large size, yellow, striped with red; crisp, juicy, rich; a free grower; prolific bearer. One of the most popular Winter Apples in the South and South-west.

Ribston Pippin—Downing describes as follows: "A Yorkshire Apple, stands as high in Great Britain as the Bank of England, and to say that an apple has a Ribston flavor, is there the highest praise that can be bestowed." Fruit of medium size, roundish, greenish yellow, mixed with a little russet near the stalk end, clouded with dull red on the sunny side; flesh deep yellow, firm, crisp, with a sharp, rich aromatic flavor. November to April.

Salome—Originated some years since in Illinois and may be classed as more hardy than many others. The tree is said to be unusually vigorous and healthy, has large thick leaves. Young wood very dark and fine grained, an upright grower forming a round head. An early and annual bearer, but more abundantly on alternate years. The fruit adheres firmly until time of gathering. Its hardiness, long keeping, uniform good quality and size make it a valuable apple for a large section of the country. Flesh whitish yellow, half fine, juicy, mild sub-acid and slightly aromatic. January to May.

Smith's Cider—Medium to large, oblong, oval, yellow and light red; tender, juicy, crisp and acid. Tree vigorous and very productive. Does well in the South and West. December to March.

Scott's Winter—Originated in Vermont and said to be like Magog Red Streak; hardy in severest climate. Tree a thrifty grower; an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium, roundish, surface deep and light red in blotches and streaks, flesh yellowish white, slightly reddened near the skin, rather acid and good in quality; late keeper. January to May.

Sutton Beauty—Fruit medium to large, roundish, handsome, skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality very good; keeps remarkably well. Tree a free, handsome grower and productive. A valuable variety.

Seek-No-Further—(WESTFIELD)~Medium to large, round, striped with dull, red russet dots; fine grained, tender, rich and excellent. Tree a good grower and a fair bearer; fruit fair and fine. November to February.

Spitzenberg (ESOPUS)—Large, roundish, brilliant red, with gray dots; firm, rich, crisp, juicy, with a spicy and delicious flavor. Tree rather a slow grower, but with high culture forms a large and spreading tree; a good bearer and a popular fruit. December to April.

Stark—An early and abundant bearer. Fruit large and valued for its long keeping properties; skin greenish yellow, shaded, sprinkled and striped with light and dark red, nearly over the whole surface, and thinly sprinkled with light brown dots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid. Good. January to May.

Talman's Sweet—Medium size, nearly round, whitish yellow; firm, rich, very sweet, excellent for baking, a valuable and popular variety. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive. November to April.

Wagener—Medium, flattened, light yellow, nearly covered with bright red; handsome, firm, crisp; juicy, sub-acid, excellent flavor. Tree a fair grower, an early and abundant bearer. December to March.

Wolf River—Very large; beautiful red in the sun on a yellow ground; strong grower and a good bearer. Original tree in Wisconsin is 30 years old, very healthy and extremely hardy. December to March.

Walbridge—Origin Edgar Co., Ill. Medium size, oblate; regular, skin pale yellow shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, esteemed especially in cold climates for its hardiness and productiveness; a late keeper; tree very vigorous. January to May.

Wealthy—Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Fruit medium roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good. Tree very hardy, a free grower and very productive; valuable on account of its hardiness and good quality. One of the best. December to February.

White Pippin (CANADA PIPPIN)—Large, oblong, greenish white, waxen, with green dots; of the Newtown Pippin class; tender, crisp, juicy, with a fine, rich, sub-acid flavor. Tree thrifty, upright, a regular and good bearer. January to March.

Wine Sap—Large, roundish, deep red; medium quality; keeps well. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the West, and is there valuable and popular. December to May.

York Imperial—Origin York Co., Pa. Fruit medium size; whitish, shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid. Tree moderately vigorous and productive; a popular Pennsylvania variety. November to February.

Yellow Bellflower—Large, oblong, yellow, sometimes a blush in the sun; crisp, juicy, rich, high-flavored and excellent. Tree a good grower, spreading and productive. Valuable for baking. November to April.

CRAB APPLES FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING.

Gen. Grant—Of large size for a Crab. Round, oblate, cream yellow ground, broken stripes, becoming dark red on the sun exposed side; slender stem; flesh white, very mild sub-acid. October.

Excelsior—This is another most valuable seedling of Mr. Gideon's raised in Minnesota. It was raised from seed of the Wealthy, which is already known as one of the handsomest, hardiest and best flavored of our newer fruits, and it partakes of many of the best characteristics of the parent variety. Ripens in early Fall, a little later than the Duchess of Oldenberg; about the size of Fameuse, and very handsomely colored; is a shade or two lighter than the Wealthy, while it closely resembles it in quality, and in form and growth of tree. Being an *early* crab apple, it fills a most important place, and will prove a most valuable addition to our hardy sorts.

Hyslop—Large size, dark crimson, with bloom; very showy and most beautiful of all the class. Tree very hardy. Very popular and desirable. Late.

Martha—A new crab raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg by P. M. Gideon, of Minnesota. Mr. Gideon says: "A rapid, stiff grower, a perfect pyramid in tree; a great bearer of the most beautiful fruit we ever grew; a bright glossy yellow shaded with light, bright red; a mild, clear tart, surpassing all other crabs we ever grew for all culinary purposes, and fair to eat from hand. Season October and November." Our experience with the crab on our grounds satisfies us that it is, without doubt, the best crab before the public, being with us a great bearer, very handsome, large size and most excellent quality. We regard it as very valuable.

Orange—Fruit size of Transcendent, color yellow; crisp, juicy, pleasant an annual and abundant bearer, and one of the most profitable and delicious crabs grown. October to December.

Transcendent—Of the largest size of this class of Apples, red, showy, excellent and very handsome; one of the most desirable. September and October.

Van Wyck Sweet—A new and exceedingly valuable variety. Fruit very large, skin yellowish white, colored light red and covered with bloom. Flesh yellowish white, very sweet and tender; core small. A vigorous grower.

Whitney's Seedling, No. 20—Large, averaging one-and-a-half to two inches in diameter, skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich; said to be a fine dessert Apple; a great bearer and very hardy. Tree a fine grower, with dark green glossy foliage.

Young America (NEW)—Tree hardy and very productive, fruit quite large and bears in clusters, is of excellent quality and not surpassed by any other variety. Flesh firm, juicy and rich and of a bright red color; a fine dessert Apple. We consider this one of the finest varieties now in cultivation, now offered for sale for the first time this season.

PEARS.

OUR COLLECTION consists of all the POPULAR and BEST varieties, and we have spared no pains or expense to make our collection FULL and true to name.

STANDARD TREES on Pear stock are preferable for the orchard. These are best from four to six feet high, and from two to three years old.

DWARFS are budded on the Angers Quince (marked Q on the list), and are best for the garden; they should be two or three years old, and from three to five feet high, having been well cut back in the nursery rows when one year old, to produce long side branches. They should be planted in rich, well tilled soil, and kept under good cultivation. The general rule is to remove every Spring, after hard freezing is over, and before the sap starts, one-half or two-thirds of the previous Summer's growth.

GATHERING PEARS.—Most varieties of Pears are greatly inferior in flavor when allowed to ripen on the tree. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb; this will be from one to two weeks before they are ripe. Ripen in the house, placing the fruit in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears should hang on the tree until there is no danger of frost—say from first to tenth of October.

SELECT SUMMER PEARS.

Bartlett—Large, yellow, pyriform; melting, buttery, rich and musky flavor; tree bears young, a good erect grower, very productive; one of the most popular pears. September. Q.

Beurre Giffard—Medium size, greenish yellow, marked with red in the sun; melting, high flavored and excellent. Tree an irregular, slender grower; very productive. Middle of August. Q.

Brandywine—Medium size, yellowish green, russetted, with a warm red cheek; juicy, rich, sugary, with a fine aroma; quality best. Tree pyramidal, vigorous and productive. August. Q.

Clapp's Favorite—A large, new, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive. August and September. Q.

Dearborn's Seedling—Small, smooth, light yellow, handsome; melting, sweet and sprightly. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. August.

Doyenne d'Ete—Small, yellow, shaded with red, handsome; melting, rich and excellent. One of the earliest good Pears. Tree a fine grower and productive. First of August.

Kingsessing—Large, greenish yellow, rather coarse; juicy, rich and excellent. Tree pyramidal, vigorous and productive. September.

Lawson (COMET)—(New). Described as follows: Originated in Ulster Co., N. Y. The original tree said to be over one hundred years old and the fruit sold last season from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per one-half bushel. The tree is a vigorous upright grower, with clean healthy foliage, and in an existence of over one hundred years it has never been affected with blight or other disease. Fruit large, of a most beautiful crimson color on a yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant though not best in quality; must become a very valuable variety for market. A firm and good shipper. It ripens in New York from middle of July to first of August.

Le Conte—A cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and some other variety unknown. Of remarkable vigor and beauty of growth. The fruit is bell shaped, of a rich, creamy yellow when ripe; very smooth and fine looking and ships well. Greatly esteemed in some parts of the South. Ripens after Sheldon.

Manning's Elizabeth—Small to medium, bears in clusters; crimson and gold color, very beautiful; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly perfumed flavor, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. One of the very best early Pears. August.

Madeleine—Medium; pale yellow, melting, sweet. Tree very vigorous and productive. Ripe last of July and first of August.

Osbands Summer—Medium size, clear yellow, red cheek, juicy, sweet, excellent. Tree a handsome, fair, erect grower and productive. August. Q.

Rostiezer—Medium size; yellowish green, with reddish brown cheek; juicy, melting and sugary with a Seckel flavor. Tree a vigorous, irregular grower; very productive. August.

Tyson—Medium size; yellow, with red cheek; melting, perfumed, rich and delicious. Tree handsome, erect, vigorous and productive. An excellent fruit. August. Q.

Washington—Medium size, fine lemon yellow, reddish dots, very handsome; melting, sugary and exquisite. Tree moderately vigorous and a good bearer. A very fine Pear. September.

SELECT AUTUMN PEARS.

Beurre Bosc—Large, long, cinnamon russet, handsome; half-melting, juicy, rich, slightly perfumed and delicious. Tree moderately vigorous, a good and regular bearer; fruit always perfect and of the highest flavor. Very desirable and valuable. October.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large, obovate, pyriform, greenish russet, sometimes shaded with crimson; melting, juicy, vinous, perfumed, rich and delicious. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. One of the most valuable late Pears for the table or market. Commencing to ripen in October, and keeping, with care, until January or even later. Q.

Beurre Clairgeau—Large, skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, buttery, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor. The size, early bearing, productiveness and exceeding beauty, renders this a valuable sort. Best as standard.

Beurre Superfin—Large, greenish yellow, russet; very juicy, rich, melting, sprightly, vinous flavor; better than Brown Beurre, which is now superceded. Tree vigorous; an early, abundant bearer. October. Q.

Beurre Hardy—Large, russetty; melting, vinous, rich and high flavored. Tree a stout, vigorous grower and very productive. October. Q.

Buffum—Medium size, yellow, bright red cheek; buttery, sweet, fine flavored. Tree remarkably upright, vigorous grower, hardy, and very productive. September. Q.

Belle Lucratrice (FONDANTE D'AUTOMNE)—Medium to large, pale yellow, slightly russetted; melting, perfumed, rich, sugary and luscious. Tree a fair, upright grower, an early and abundant bearer. September. Q.

Doyenne Boussock—Large, rough, deep yellow, clouded with russet, handsome; buttery, juicy, melting, sweet and rich. Tree vigorous, an early and abundant bearer. Valuable for market. September and October. Q.

Doyenne, White, or Virgallieu—Medium, smooth, pale yellow, often with a fine red cheek; fine grained, buttery, melting, rich and delicious. An old and very popular sort, considered when in perfection the standard of excellence in the Pear; has proved in some localities liable to crack, but succeeds well all over the West. Tree vigorous and productive. October. Q.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large, greenish yellow, russet spots; juicy, rich, sweet and fine. Tree vigorous and bears well. It attains its highest perfection on the Quince. October and November. Q.

Frederick Clapp—Size above medium; skin thin, smooth, clear lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting flavor, sprightly acidulous, rich and aromatic; quality very good to best. The Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have reported favorably of the quality of this Pear for years. They state in 1873: "It was pronounced decidedly superior to Beurre Superfin and is regarded by all who have seen it as the highest bred and most refined of all the many seedlings shown by Messrs. Clapp." Tree a vigorous and free grower; ripens October 15th to November 1st.

Flemish Beauty—Large, pale yellow, russety, brownish cheek, beautiful; melting sugary and delicious; requires to be picked early. Tree vigorous, bears young and abundantly. One of the most hardy of all the Pear trees; a very popular pear. September to October. Q.

Goodale—This is a very promising variety for market value. Fruit large, light yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh whitish, juicy, melting. October.

Howell—Large, light waxy yellow, with a fine red cheek, handsome; rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. Tree an upright, free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable for the West. September and October. Q.

THE KIEFFER HYBRID PEAR.

This new and unique Pear was raised by P. Kieffer, near Philadelphia, Pa., from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear accidentally crossed with Beurre d'Anjou or some other kind grown near it. Tree remarkably vigorous having large, dark green glossy leaves, and is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good size, good color and *good quality*, and is a promising variety for the table or market. Flesh whitish, a little coarse, juicy half melting, sweet; quality very good, partaking slightly of the Chinese Sand Pear. Ripens all of October and part of November. (Downing).

THE KIEFFER HYBRID, like its parents, has the same healthy, luxuriant foliage, making a strong growth under circumstances where ordinary varieties fail to grow. It is an early bearer, commencing to produce fruit when three or four years of age, and enormously productive. The fruit is large, measuring from 10 to 11 inches around, weighing from 10 to 12 ounces each, and very uniform in size. It ripens in October, when Pears are scarce and high. It colors up beautifully, giving a rich yellow appearance. It does not rot until very ripe, and remains firm at the core to the last.

REASONS WHY THE KIEFFER SHOULD BE PLANTED.

- 1ST—A tree of vigorous growth, and luxuriant foliage.
- 2D—A tree that will come into bearing young and produce large quantities of fruit.
- 3D—A fruit of good size and attractive appearance in market.
- 4TH—A fruit that, should one market be overstocked, can be shipped to whatever market will return the best prices.
- 5TH—A fruit ripening at a season when the market is bare guarantees good prices.
- 6TH—As a canning Pear it has no equal.

Thomas Meehan, of *Gardener's Monthly*, says: "I have eaten fruit of Kieffer's Hybrid that was equal in luscious richness to any Pear I ever ate. I have never tasted a bad or indifferent Pear of this kind. Every one was delicious. I regard it as the most wonderful production of the age."

"Fall, 1881, I was awarded by Burlington County Agricultural Society a special medal for Kieffer's Hybrid Pears, including a four-year-old tree, dug from nursery rows bearing seventeen large, handsome, perfect specimens."

W.M. PARRY, N.J.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Large, smooth, greenish yellow, with a warm red cheek; melting, juicy, vinous and rich. Tree upright, vigorous and very productive; very desirable on the Quince. October. Q.

Onondaga (SWAN'S ORANGE)—Very large, fine rich yellow; melting, juicy, vinous, rich and fine, though sometimes variable. Tree very vigorous, an early and abundant bearer. October and November.

Sheldon—Large, roundish, greenish russet with a red cheek; melting, juicy, rich, sugary, perfumed and delicious. One of the finest Pears. Tree handsome, hardy, vigorous and productive. October and November. (Not grown on dwarf.)

Seckel—Medium to small, yellowish brown, with a red cheek; melting, sweet, spicy, very rich and most delicious. The standard of excellence. Tree a slow but stout, erect grower, hardy and productive. October. Q.

SELECT WINTER PEARS.

Beurre Easter—Large, roundish, yellowish green, with a red cheek, melting, buttery and rich. Tree a good grower and productive; best on Quince; a noted long-keeping Pear. January to April. Q.

Doyenne d'Alencon—Medium size, roundish, ovate, rough, yellow with a blush and russet dots; juicy, sugary, rich and sprightly. Tree vigorous and productive; makes a fine pyramid on Quince. A good, late Pear. January and February. Q.

Duchess de Bordeaux—This variety promises to take the lead among all Winter Pears. It is imported from France by Dr. J. S. Heuton, of Philadelphia, who is one of our first Pomologists and engaged largely in Pear cultivation. The fruit resembles Doyenne Boussock; rich, sweet, aromatic; fine grower and very productive.

Dana's Hovey—Small size; color yellowish russet; flesh yellowish white, juicy, melting, with a sugary, rich, aromatic flavor, too small for a market variety, but as an amateur sort, most desirable.

Lawrence—Medium size, fine golden yellow; melting juicy, sugary, with a rich, aromatic flavor. An American pear of great excellence. Tree a moderate grower, very handsome, hardy and good bearer. The most valuable of the early winter pears. December.

Mt. Vernon—Full medium to large, nearly globular; color a rich cinnamon russet, with a reddish cheek; flesh juicy, melting, with a spicy, vinous flavor, which is peculiar and quite distinct from that of any other known sort. Season, November to January. The tree is a vigorous grower, and comes into bearing early.

Pound—A monstrous fruit, and very beautiful; yellow, with a red cheek. ✓ Tree very vigorous and productive. For stewing.

President Drouard—A very good looking and large winter pear, with a delicate and abundant perfume; melting and juicy.

Rutter—A new pear of fine promise. Originated in Pennsylvania; quality fine, flavor high, sugary, juicy and vinous; size large; ripens in November.

Winter Nelis—Medium size, yellow, nearly covered with russet; tree makes a slender and straggling growth. November to January.

PLUMS.

The PLUM TREE, like the pear, and others of the finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soils, being entirely free from disease. The curculio, a small dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off; but the following directions faithfully observed, will never fail to secure a good crop of this splendid fruit everywhere.

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jar, by striking upon the stub of a limb sawed from the tree for that purpose, a smart blow with a hammer; the insects will drop on the sheets, and can be killed. Collect all fallen fruit, and burn or feed to swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It is better done early in the morning.

Bradshaw (LARGE BLACK IMPERIAL)—Very large, oval, dark violet red; juicy, sweet and good; a valuable market variety. Tree very vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

Coe's Golden Drop—Very large, light yellow; rather firm, rich, sweet and good; adheres to the stone. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. A valuable late variety. Last of September.

Damson (BLUE OR BLACK DAMSON)—Fruit small, oval, skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart, separates partially from the stone. September.

Duane's Purple (PURPLE MAGNUM BONUM)—Very large, oval, reddish purple ; juicy, sprightly, moderately sweet ; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

German Prune (DOMINIE DULL)—Medium size, long, oval ; juicy at first, but if allowed to hang on the tree becomes dry, rich and sweet ; freestone. Tree very productive. September.

General Hand—Very large, roundish, oval, deep yellow, handsome ; coarse, moderately juicy, sweet and good ; parts freely from the stone. Tree very vigorous and productive. First of September.

Geulli (NEW)—Extensively grown for market, having proved to be one of the most profitable for that purpose. Tree hardy, a very strong, vigorous, upright grower, spreading with age and bearing ; an early and very abundant bearer. Fruit large, roundish oval. Skin dark purple, covered with a thick blue bloom ; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, rather firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly, sub-acid ; freestone. Season last of August and first of September.

Imperial Gage (FLUSHING GAGE, PRINCE'S IMPERIAL GAGE)—Large, oval, greenish ; juicy, melting, sweet, rich, sprightly and agreeable ; parts from the stone. Tree very vigorous and productive. One of the best Plums, valuable for market. Middle of August and first of September.

Jefferson—Very large, oval, yellow, with a red cheek ; very rich, juicy, luscious and high flavored ; one of the most desirable and beautiful of all dessert Plums ; parts from the stone. Tree a slow, poor grower, but productive. Last of August.

Lombard (BLEECKER'S SCARLET)—Medium, roundish, oval, violet red ; juicy ; pleasant and good ; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and very productive. A valuable market variety ; one of the most hardy and popular of the West. September.

Magnum Bonum, White (YELLOW EGG)—Very large, oval, yellow ; a little coarse, sub-acid ; valuable for cooking ; adheres to the stone. A popular variety and valuable for market. Tree very vigorous and productive. Last of August.

McLaughlin—Large, round ; greenish yellow : sugary and fine ; quality very good. Tree a *free* grower. One of the very best for family use or market. Middle of August.

Mogul (NEW)—Introduced by us from England where it is highly esteemed. Tree *very hardy*, a very strong and vigorous grower. Fruit large, skin dark purple, flesh pale yellow ; firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly, sub-acid ; very productive. Ripens latter part of September. We consider this one of the most valuable market varieties yet introduced. Last of September.

Moore's Arctic—A new hardy Plum which originated in Maine, where unprotected and exposed to arctic colds, it has for many years borne enormous crops and is claimed to be the hardiest plum raised. Tree healthy, vigorous, an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium ; skin purplish, black, thin blue bloom ; flesh greenish yellow, a little coarse, juicy, sweet. Ripens early in September.

Monroe (MONROE EGG)—Above medium, oval, greenish yellow ; not very tender, but with a rich, sugary flavor. Tree very vigorous, healthy and productive. First of September.

Orleans, Smith's—Very large, oval, reddish purple; firm, very juicy, with a brisk, rich, vinous flavor; adheres to the stone. A very excellent sort. Tree most vigorous and very productive. August and September. One of the best.

Pond's Seedling—Very large, oval, reddish violet; a little coarse, very juicy, sugary and very handsome. Tree a good grower and very productive. August.

Prunus Simoni (Apricot Plum)—Of Chinese origin. Tree resembles a peach in all points except the color and veining of the leaves. The fruit is described as resembling in appearance a flattish, smooth brick-red tomato. Flesh a rich yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in native plums. Adapted to a hot, dry climate; tree somewhat hardier than the Ben Davis apple.

Quackenboss—Large, oblong, oval, deep purple; a little coarse, sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent; adheres slightly to the stone. Tree a rapid, upright grower and productive. Valuable for market. October.

Reine Claude de Bavay—Large as Washington; roundish, greenish yellow; juicy, melting, sugary, rich and excellent; separates from the stone. Tree very vigorous and remarkably productive. A valuable market plum. Ripens last of September, and hangs long on the tree.

Shropshire Damson—Originated in England. A plum of fine quality, as free from the attacks of the curculio as the common Damson. The fruit has the same color, while in form and size it is not unlike Duane's Purple. It blooms ten days later, and is therefore less liable to injury by the late spring frosts. The flesh is amber colored, juicy, sprightly and free from astringency. In market it has commanded nearly double the price of the common Damson. It is enormously productive. October.

Shipper's Pride—Fruit large; color dark purple, handsome and showy; flesh firm, of excellent quality; very productive and promises to be a valuable market variety.

Stanton—Originated in Schenectady Co., N. Y., where it has been grown for some time. Fruit very handsome, round, medium and large in size; color dark purple, overspread with a blue bloom; the meat is solid and rich with a small stone, perfectly free. We are told that it can be peeled like a peach and is then beautiful for canning. The fact that it can be kept for weeks after being gathered and it being later ripening than most other varieties fills a long felt want for a plum prolonging the season and makes it a valuable market variety. Time of ripening Oct. 5th to 10th, at which time it has sold in New York market at \$2.00 and \$2.50 per half bushel crate. It has been shipped from Geneva to Albany and been in good condition for eating or canning for two weeks. Nothing ripening as late is equal to it for eating from the hand, and for canning it is unsurpassed.

Union Purple—Fruit large; quality sweet and excellent. Tree a splendid grower and abundant bearer. August and September.

Washington (BOLMAR'S)—A magnificent large plum, roundish, oval, yellowish crimson dots and blush in the sun; juicy, fine, sweet and good; separates from the stone. Tree vigorous, very productive and hardy. One of the best known, most widely disseminated and popular of plums. Last of August.

Wild Goose—Large, deep red, with a purple bloom ; sweet ; free grower and great bearer ; recommended as being curculio proof.

Yellow Egg—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum ; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower and very productive. End of August.

JAPAN PLUMS.

What the *Horticultural Art Journal* says of them :

The Ogden and Botan Plums are supposed to be of Japan origin recently introduced into this country and only fruited in a few places but where tried are very promising, and as this may be the forerunner of an entirely new race of plums they are worthy of trial. The only question so far has been their season of ripening ; Kelsey's Japan is too late for any part of the Eastern or Northern states, but Ogden and Botan ripen their fruit in July and August.

The flesh of the Japanese plums is entirely different than that of the European or American sorts, is more solid and firm and with an agreeable perfume; this with their handsome appearance and fine size, will render them valuable market varieties. The trees are entirely distinct with their smooth branches and light green foliage, vigorous growers and come into bearing very early.

Botan—Is exceedingly beautiful, lemon-yellow ground, nearly covered with bright, vivid cherry and shaded with heavy bloom ; large to very large ; oblong, tapering to the point like Wild Goose ; flesh orange-yellow, very highly flavored, melting, rich, and highly perfumed.

Ogden—Is large, nearly round, with deep suture, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom ; flesh firm, very sweet, rich. Ripens a little earlier than Botan.

CHERRIES.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Black Heart—An old variety, better known than most any other variety in the country, and its great fruitfulness and good flavor, together with its hardiness and large size to which the tree grows, renders it everywhere esteemed. Fruit above medium size, skin glossy dark purple, becoming deep black, when fully ripe. Ripens last of June.

Black Eagle—Large, black ; tender, rich and high flavored. Tree a rapid, stout grower, forms a dense head ; moderate bearer. Beginning of July.

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish glossy black ; half tender, juicy, rich and fine. Tree a rapid, vigorous, upright grower and great bearer. One of the popular kinds. Ripens last of June and beginning of July.

Dawner's Late—Rather large, smooth, light red; very tender, juicy, rich, sweet and delicious; a slight Mazzard taste before fully ripe; hangs long on the tree, and not so liable to rot in wet weather as most other cherries. Tree hardy, vigorous; a regular and great bearer. A very valuable late variety. Middle of July.

Early Purple Guigne—Medium, purple; tender, juicy, rich and sweet. Tree hardy, slender and of spreading growth, and a good bearer. The earliest fine variety. First to middle of June.

Elkhorn—Large; flesh purplish, juicy, tender, fine flavored; productive. Middle of July.

Governor Wood—Large; light yellow and bright red; nearly tender, juicy, sweet; rich and delicious. Tree very vigorous and productive; one of the most popular. Middle to end of June.

Napolean Bigarreau—Very large, pale yellow and red; very firm, juicy, sweet and good. Tree spreading, vigorous, and exceedingly productive. Early in July.

Rockport Bigarreau—Large, amber and light red; half tender, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree vigorous, erect, beautiful and productive. Last of June and first of July. A very valuable variety. Should be in every collection.

Schmidt's Bigarreau (New).—Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit grown in clusters and of the largest size; a deep black color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor. July.

Toronto (New)—Fruit of medium size, nearly black; comes second early; sub-acid and rather tender. Tree a good grower.

Windsor—Fruit large; liver colored, resembling the Elkhorn, ripening a few days after that variety; flesh remarkably firm, of fine quality. Tree hardy and prolific. Middle of July.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow, with a red cheek; flesh firm; juicy and delicious; handsome; tree vigorous and productive. First of July.

DUKE AND MORRELLO CHERRIES.

Belle Magnifique—Large, light red; juicy, tender, sprightly, sub-acid. Valuable for cooking and a good table fruit when fully ripe. One of the best of its class. Tree hardy, moderately vigorous and very productive. Last of July.

Early Richmond—Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly, rich acid flavor. The stone adheres to the stem with remarkable tenacity. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, with a roundish, spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters, when every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June.

Empress Eugenie—A new French cherry of the Duke family; rather dwarf in habit; shoots pretty stout, very productive. Fruit large, roundish, flattened; skin rich, dark red; flesh reddish, tender, rich, juicy, sub-acid, very good; stone small. Middle of June.

Louis Phillippe—Origin, France. Very valuable. Fruit largest of its class, round and regular; usually grows in clusters; color rich, dark black red when fully ripe; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, mild acid. Fruit remains perfect on the tree two weeks without injury. Tree an upright, strong grower, and very productive. Middle to last of July.

Late Duke—Large, light to dark red ; tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid. Tree vigorous growth, hardy, productive. Ripens gradually, and hangs on the tree from middle of July into August.

May Duke—Large, dark red ; tender, melting, very juicy, and when fully ripe, rich and excellent flavor. Ripens a long time in succession, and before fit for the table is admirably adapted for cooking. Tree hardy, vigorous and upright in growth, and very productive. Middle of June.

Montmorency (Large Montmorency)—A cherry of the Richmond class but larger and more solid. A more upright grower, equally hardy and a heavy cropper. Ripens from seven to ten days later than the Richmond, entirely escaping danger from spring frosts. A valuable addition to our fruit orchard.

Morrello, English—Large, dark red, nearly black ; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Valuable for preserves and tarts. Tree small, slender growth, productive. Last of July and in August.

Olivet—We take the following description from Transon Bros.' Catalogue, Orleans, France : "The *Olivet* Cherry is a large, globular, very shining, deep red sort. The flesh is red ; with a rose-colored juice, tender, rich and vinous, with a very sweet sub-acidulous flavor. It ripens in the beginning of June and continues till July without losing its quality. It possesses the fertility of the best of the *Duke* tribe ; and is perhaps the largest of that class.

Ostheime—A Russian cherry of recent introduction ; very hardy ; color dark red ; flesh very dark, juicy ; with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Its hardness, productiveness and quality render it a valuable acquisition. Middle of July.

Reine Hortense—Very large, bright red ; tender, juicy, nerally sweet and delicious. Tree a healthy, handsome grower, and productive. Very desirable. Middle to last of July.

SELECT PEACHES.

Annual pruning is indespensable to the fruitfulness and longevity of the PEACH. In early spring, shorten the preceding Summer's growth one-half, removing weak and sickly shoots. A warm sandy loam is the most suitable location, but succeeds well in good, rich, dry soil.

Alexander—This remarkable variety ripens still earlier than Hale's Early. Large, color deep maroon, handsomely shaded ; flesh firm, rich and good ; most excellent for shipping to distant markets. Freestone. Middle to last of July.

Amsden—Medium, color fine, nearly red in the sun ; flesh firm, rich and juicy, melting and of good flavor. Adheres slightly to the stone. Said to be two weeks earlier than Hale's Early. Valuable for market. Middle to last of July.

Brigdon (NEW)—This remarkable peach originated in Cayuga county, N. Y. It is said to be very hardy and the fruit large and remarkably handsome, and more productive than the Early Crawford. The foliage is large, green, glossy and peculiar, unlike that of any other variety. Flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with a pleasant flavor.

Color of fruit, deep orange red, becoming dark red on the exposed side. The fruit is so attractive that it has attracted universal admiration wherever exhibited and has taken the first premium at the Cayuga County Fair for three years. Ripe middle of September. Freestone.

Coolidge's Favorite—Large, white, with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy, with a rich sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Tree vigorous, very hardy and productive. Last of August. Freestone.

Crawford's Early—Very large, yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, rich and very excellent. The most splendid and excellent of all early yellow-fleshed peaches. Tree hardy, vigorous and very fruitful. First of September. Freestone.

Crawford's Late—Very large, yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy and excellent, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor; one of the finest of the late sorts. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of September. Freestone.

Downing—A seedling produced by H. M. Engle, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, from an attempt to hybridize Hale's Early Peach with an Apricot. Fruit medium, greenish white, nearly covered and mottled with red; flesh white, juicy, melting and sweet. Last of July.

Early Beatrice—Medium size, with a marble red cheek; flesh melting and very juicy. First of August.

Early Canada—This wonderful early peach is a native of Jordon, Province of Ontario, Canada; a chance seedling, brought out by the late A. H. High. Ripens one month before Crawford's Early. Good samples measure over seven inches in circumference; unusually hardy for a peach. Last of July.

Early Louise (New)—Early; like the Beatrice, a seedling of Thomas Rivers. Fruit medium, bright red; flesh melting, juicy, excellent. Ripens in July. Freestone.

Early Rivers—Large, color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, or rather dissolving, with a rich, racy flavor most remarkable. Larger, and ripens three or four days after Louise. One of the finest of the early peaches for amateur's use and market. Last of August.

Early York (Serrate Early York, Early Purple)—Medium size, greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting, full of rich, sprightly juice. One of the most popular and best early varieties. Tree a fair grower, very hardy and productive. Middle of August. Freestone.

Early Barnard (Yellow Alberge)—Large, deep yellow, with a dull red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. Beginning of September.

Foster—Large, slightly flattened, color a deep orange red, becoming very dark on the exposed side; flesh yellow, rich and juicy, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor. The fruit took the first premium of \$20 at the Horticultural Hall, Boston, for three years. Ten days earlier than Early Crawford. Freestone. Last of August.

Globe—This new variety originated in Pennsylvania. It is a freestone, and its size, beauty and flavor have caused it to be in popular demand. The tree is an upright, compact, vigorous grower, and an enormous bearer. Fruit very large, globular in form, maintaining great uni-

formity in size ; of a rich yellow, shaded with a red blush covering half the surface of the peach ; flesh very firm, juicy, yellow, with a reddish tinge toward the pit ; of excellent quality, pleasant, luscious, rich and vinous. It begins to ripen about the first of the second week in September and lasts until the first week in October. Its keeping qualities are of the highest order, specimens having been kept in good condition for eighteen days after picking without any extra care. Freestone. Last of September.

Hale's Early—From Ohio ; medium size ; greenish white, with red cheek ; first quality. Tree healthy, good grower and productive. Middle of August.

Heath Cling—Very large, creamy white ; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting, very juicy, rich, high and luscious flavor. Vigorous and moderately productive ; good at the South. Last of October.

Lemon Cling—Very large, beautiful, lemon shaped, fine yellow, dark reddish cheek ; flesh firm, yellow, with a rich, sprightly, vinous, sub-acid flavor ; excellent for preserving. Tree hardy and very productive. Last of September.

Lord Palmerston—Fruit very large, skin whitish, with a pink cheek ; flesh firm, yet melting, rich and sweet. Raised by Thomas Rivers, of England, and where known highly esteemed. Last of September.

Morris White Rareriipe (Morris White)—Medium size, dull creamy white ; flesh white to the stone, melting, juicy, sweet and rich. A popular variety ; and much esteemed for preserving. Tree a fair grower, moderately productive. Middle of September.

Mountain Rose—White flesh ; ripens same time as Early York, first quality, hangs on until well colored, and will entirely supercede the former as soon as known among the orchardists. Freestone. First of August.

Old Mixon Freestone—Large, yellowish white, deep red cheek ; flesh white, tender with an excellent, rich sugary, vinous flavor. A popular and valuable variety. Tree vigorous and productive. Middle of September.

Old Mixon Cling—Large, yellowish white, red cheek ; flesh pale and white, very melting and juicy, with an exceedingly rich, luscious, high flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of September.

Richmond—Medium to large, skin fine yellow, shaded and mottled with dark, rich red ; flesh yellow, slightly red at the stone, juicy, melting, sweet. Last of September. Freestone.

Salway—Large, skin downy, creamy yellow, with a rich crimson red cheek in the sun ; flesh deep yellow, stained with red at the stone ; juicy, melting, rich, sweet, slightly vinous. October. Freestone.

Steady (New)—Said to be very late. Fruit very large, often four inches in diameter ; skin of a greenish white color ; flesh white to the stone ; a very delicious peach. Its tendency to resist severe cold and bloom freely when others fail, has been fully attested within the past four years. Freestone. First of October.

Steven's Rareriipe—The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged and remarkably high colored Old Mixon Free, far surpassing in beauty any painted picture. In flavor as well as in appearance, it is superb. It begins to ripen with the last of the late Crawfords and continues from three to four weeks. White flesh, juicy, and high flavored. The following is what Chas. Downing says of the Steven's

Rareripe: "The peach growers a few miles north of here received the most money last season from the Steven's Late Rareripe. Mr. Allen Rhodes sold one basket for \$8, two baskets for \$7.50 each, eleven baskets for \$7 each. Each basket contained fourteen quarts. Six hundred and fifty trees cleared \$3,300." The tree is a vigorous grower, bearing at two years old. Freestone. First of October.

Stump the World—Very large, creamy white, bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored. Productive. Last of September.

Schumaker—A very early peach of the type of Alexander and closely resembling that variety in every way. The skin, however, seems to be higher colored and the fruit therefore more showy. Fruit large, deep rich red; flesh white, very sweet, juicy melting. Claimed to ripen the 4th of July where it originated. Freestone. July.

Waterloo—The first very early peach ever raised in Western New York. In 1878 the first specimen ripened July 14th, and all the fruit was gathered July 19th, about a week in advance of the Alexander Amsden. The fruit is medium to large size. The skin is whitish green in the shade, marbled red, deepening into dark purple crimson in the sun. Flesh greenish white, with an abundance of sweet, vinous juice; adheres partially to the stone like Hale's and Amsden's. It is a remarkable keeper. Middle of July.

Wilder—Said to be the largest of all early sorts. Both this and the Downing, which is the earliest of the two, are Engle's new early peaches, coming to us with high recommendations as to their value. Last of July.

Wheatland—Fruit large to very large, quality the very best, color a deep, golden yellow. Tree a stout, sturdy grower, and a great bearer. A most excellent shipper, and its showy appearance makes it a valuable market sort. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late. Freestone. First to middle of September.

Willett—A seedling from New York city. It is undoubtedly one of the largest and finest peaches grown, specimens having measured twelve inches in circumference, and weighing three-quarters of a pound each. Flesh yellow, juicy, rich and excellent; skin yellow, mostly covered with dark red. Last of September. Freestone.

Yellow Rareripe—Large, orange yellow, red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, with a rich and excellent vinous flavor. Tree hardy, vigorous and good bearer. Beginning in September. Freestone.

SELECT APRICOTS.

This is one of the most beautiful and delicious fruits of the Plum species, and like that, liable to be attacked by the curculio, and requires the same treatment. Ripens in July and August.

Early Golden (Dubois' Early Golden)—Small, pale orange; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, sweet and good; separates from the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Middle of July.

Moorpark—Very large, orange, brownish red in the sun ; flesh orange, sweet, juicy, rich and luscious; parts from the stone. One of the largest, finest and most popular. Tree vigorous and moderately productive. Early in August.

Peach—Very large, deep orange, brownish red in sun ; flesh yellow, juicy rich and high flavored. Resembles the Moorpark, but rather larger and finer. Tree rather more vigorous ; productive. First of August.

St. Ambrosio—One of the largest and finest apricots.

Turkey—Large, rich and fine ; a little later than Moorpark.

Blenheim—Medium size, juicy and good ; ripens ten to twelve days before the Moorpark. Very hardy.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

Gibb—Tree hardy and symmetrical. A good bearer. Fruit medium size ; color yellow ; flavor sub-acid, rich, juicy ; season last of June. The best early variety, ripening with the strawberry, it cannot help proving a great acquisition to the list of northern fruits.

Alexander—Tree hardy, an immense bearer. Fruit large size ; color yellow flushed with red, both skin and flesh ; a beauty, flavor sweet, delicious ; shape oblong. Season July 1st, one of the very best.

J. L. Budd—Tree a hardy, strong grower, and profuse bearer. Fruit large size, color white with red cheeks ; flavor, sweet, extra fine with a sweet, kernel as fine flavored as the almond and used for the same purpose. The best variety and a decided acquisition. Season August 1st.

SELECT NECTARINES.

A most delicious smooth-skinned fruit ; tree requiring the same culture and the same remedy against the depredations of the curculio.

Early Violet (Violette Hative)—Rather large, yellowish green, purplish cheek ; flesh whitish, melting, juicy, rich and high flavored ; parts from the stone. First of September.

Elrige—Medium size, pale green, covered with dark red ; flesh greenish white, melting, very juicy, with a rich high flavor; freestone. Es- teemed as one of the finest. Beginning of September.

Hunt's Tawny—Medium size, pale orange, dark cheek ; flesh deep orange, juicy, melting, rich; freestone. The best very early variety, ripening the first half of August.

QUINCES.

The Quince is well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. It flourishes in any good garden soil, should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Apple or Orange--Large, roundish, bright golden yellow; cooks quite tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring. Very productive. October.

Champion--The fruit is very large, and, in productiveness, far surpassing the Orange. Young trees, only two years from bud, and first season after transplanting, are often loaded with fruit. In form it is intermediate between the well-known apple-shaped and pear-shaped quince, with the stem inserted at the base of unusually prominent lips. The skin strongly russeted for a short distance around the stem; below, a lively yellow color, giving it a beautiful appearance. Its flesh cooks as tender as the apple and without hard spots or cores, as often found in common quinces; in flavor it is most delicious, giving a very strong, exquisite quince taste and odor that is most refreshing. Its season of ripening is about two weeks later than the Orange Quince; its keeping qualities the best of all the quinces; keeps in ordinary cellars without any special care into January. In growth it is very strong, stout and rugged, ripening its wood to the terminal bud.

Meeche's Poliflc--Tree a rank grower. Fruit said to be larger than the Orange, resembling the Champion in shape and general appearance, though not averaging quite so large; of great beauty and delightful fragrance. Said to excel the latter in vigor and productiveness and ripens early.

Rea's Mammoth--A seedling of the Orange Quince, one-third larger, of the same form and color, fair, handsome, and equally as good and productive. Tree a healthy, thrifty grower.

HARDY NATIVE GRAPES.

CLASS 1—BLACK GRAPES.

Eaton (New)—A seedling of Concord but claimed of more vigorous growth, quite as productive with larger and better fruit. Bunch very large, compact, berries very large, sound, black, covered with a thick blue bloom. The stems pull out white like the Concord; the general appearance of the bunch and berry strongly resembles that of Moore's Early; the skin is quite as thick as that of the Concord. Very juicy with some though tender pulp not as sweet as Concord, but has less of the native odor. very early.

Downing (New)—The following description given by Mr. Burrows, who says: I consider the Downing as possessing many rare qualities. It is without exception the most beautiful and attractive out-door grape I have seen. One of Mr. Ricketts seedlings, and named by him in honor of our friend Mr. Downing, and by the latter gentlemen considered good enough to bear his name. The vine is a vigorous grower and very productive; foliage of medium size, moderately thick, and with me and my neighbors free from mildew. The bunches often weigh over a pound each, shouldered and compact; the berry is large and oval in form, color purplish black, with thick greyish bloom; the flesh is meaty and solid, crisp and breaking, rich and aromatic, with no pulp. This fruit will always find paying prices for it can be sold in the best markets as a hothouse grape.

Adirondack—An American Grape of the very best quality, ripening very early. Bunch large and compact ; berries good size ; skin thin, black, covered with a delicate bloom ; flesh tender, melting, sweet, without pulp, and deliciously flavored.

Barry (Rogers' No. 43)—Bunch large, but rather short ; berries large, roundish ; flesh tender, and sweet ; ripens with the Concord ; vine vigorous and productive. One of the largest and finest of the Rogers' Hybrids.

Champion—A large grape of medium quality, considered valuable on account of its earliness. A valuable sort to plant where seasons are short.

Concord—Bunch compact, shouldered ; berries large, round, black, thickly covered with a beautiful blue bloom ; flesh moderately juicy, sweet pulp, quite tender when full ripe, sometimes a little acid at the center, with considerable of the foxy flavor. Ripens from 10th to the 20th of September.

Clinton—Bunches medium size, compact ; berries small or medium ; purplish black, juicy, with a sprightly, brisk, vinous flavor ; a hardy, strong grower, and very productive.

Creveling—A large and handsome Grape, bunch medium size, rather loose ; berries medium to large, nearly round, black, with but little bloom ; flesh juicy, sweet and sprightly ; growth strong, vigorous and hardy.

Eumelan—This grape was introduced by Dr. Grant, who says : " It is very vigorous, hardy and productive in habit, ripening before the Hartford Prolific ; bunches of large size, elegant form and proper degree of compactness ; berries also large size, with fine bloom and clear surface, adhering firmly to the bunches long after ripening, and not falling from the bunches after picking and packing, uniform texture of tender, melting flesh, ripening evenly and perfectly all through ; flavor pure and refined, very sugary, rich, musky and vinous. One of the best table grapes."

Hartford—A hardy, profuse bearing and good Grape, ripening so early as to suit the climate of New England, and valuable on this account. Does not require so close pruning as most other kinds.

Isabella—Well known and heretofore popular, and the standard by which others have been judged. Bunch and berry large, dark purple ; sweet and rich when fully ripe.

Moore's Early—Bunch and berry large, as large as Wilder, with a blue bloom ; quality better than Concord ; ripens ten days before Hartford. It has received thirteen first premiums from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and in 1877 was awarded a special premium of sixty dollars. Its size and earliness render it desirable for an early crop.

Mills (New)—Originated in Canada, by crossing the Muscat Hamburgh with Creveling. The bunch is very large, compact, shouldered, some clusters weighing over twelve ounces. Berries round yet black, covered with a thick bloom ; flesh firm, meaty, juicy, with a sprightly flavor skin thick ; berries adhere strictly to the peduncle ; vine vigorous and productive ; foliage large and healthy ; ripens about with the Concord or a little later and is a long keeper.

Merrimack (Rogers No. 19)—Bunch medium to large ; berry large, sweet and rich ; vigorous and productive. One of the earliest of the Rogers varieties.

Wilder (Rogers No. 4)—Bunch large, compact shouldered; berries very large, round; flesh tender, slight pulp at center, juicy, sweet; ripens about with Concord; vine vigorous, hardy and a good bearer. Regarded as one of the best of the black varieties.

Worden (Worden's seedling)—Bunches large, handsome, double shouldered; berries large, sweet, lively, with a very little of the foxy or native flavor. Ten days earlier than the Concord, and superior to it in flavor; ripens well in cold localities. Vine very thrifty and vigorous; perfectly hardy and a good bearer. Destined to become very popular for vineyard and garden.

CLASS II—RED GRAPES.

Agawam (Rogers No. 15)—Dark red or maroon; bunches compact, very large, often shouldered; berries large, oval; pulp soft, flavor sweet, sprightly and aromatic. Ripens early, is very attractive. One of the best of the red varieties.

Brighton—A cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, and in size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet and of the best quality; equal if not superior to Delaware; ripens early with the Delaware, Eumelan and Hartford. Vine very productive.

Catawba—Bunches large, shouldered; berries large, reddish, sprightly, with a delicate musk. One of the old and popular grapes, extensively planted in some sections for wine, for which it is valuable.

Delaware—Superior as a table grape. Bunch medium, very compact and generally shouldered; berries medium, round; skin thin, of a beautiful dark red color when fully ripe; flesh tender and juicy, scarcely any pulp, exceedingly sweet, but still brisk and vinous, never cloying to the taste. Vine very hardy, moderately vigorous and very productive. Ripens very early in September.

Diana—A seedling of the Catawba, resembling its parent in general appearance, but ripening much earlier. Bunches medium to large, compact, sometimes with one or more shoulders; berries of uneven size, generally large, pale red; skin thick, covered with a thin bloom; flesh tender, with a little pulp, very high flavored, juicy and sweet. One of the longest keepers we have, and often making good raisins.

Goethe (Rogers No. 1)—Bunch and berry large, pinkish white, with red flush on the sunny side; tender and delicious.

Iona—A good grower, hardy, and an abundant bearer; bunch usually large, long, sufficiently compact, shouldered; berries medium to large, round, with a thin but tenacious skin, pale red, with numerous deep red veins, becoming quite dark when fully ripe; flesh tender, melting, with rich, sweet, vinous, sprightly flavor. Ripens just after the Delaware.

Jefferson—One of Rickett's seedlings, is purely a native, being a cross between Concord and Iona, its wood and foliage resembling Concord both in vigor and hardiness. Its fruit is much like Iona in color, texture and quality, and ripens about with Concord. It is healthy, hardy, and productive, has stood twelve degrees below zero on the trellis without protection; has few seeds, and holds well to the peduncle; skin thin, tough, and carries well. It is a good keeper, and will succeed well where the Concord does. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; leaves large, thick, downy; wood short jointed;

bunch very large, often double shouldered, very compact; berries large, roundish, oval, light red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh meaty or solid, tender, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, spicy; best for market.

Lindley (Rogers No. 9)—Bunch medium, somewhat loose; berry medium to large, round; color a rich shade of red, rendering it a very handsome and attractive grape; flesh tender, sweet, with a rich aromatic flavor; ripens soon after the Delaware. Vine vigorous and productive. Regarded as one of the best of red grapes.

Massasoit (Roger's No. 3)—Bunches rather large, loose; berries very large; oval; flavor very sweet and rich, but a little foxy when over ripe; flesh tender and skin thin. A good, healthy grower, and ripens with the Delaware.

Moyer (New)—A new first-class early red table grape of much value for its extreme earliness and fine quality; it is a cross between Delaware and Millar's Burgundy, but the berries are larger and darker than the Delaware, more resembling Catawba in the latter respect. The disseminator says of it: It is a first-class table grape. It is much earlier than Delaware and a stronger grower, has a better leaf, a larger berry and a better color, and it is equal in flavor; the vine is productive; the bunch complete, medium sized and generally shouldered; and the plant is free from mildew as the Concord and perfectly hardy.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53)—Chestnut color; bunch large, short, broad and compact; berry large, round; flesh nearly free from pulp, sweet, aromatic and well flavored; vine vigorous, healthy and productive. Ripens with Concord.

Vergennes (New)—A chance seedling from Vergennes, Vermont, resembling the Catawba, but by some considered superior in flavor. A vigorous grower. It ripens in Vermont from the 12th to the 28th of September, and keeps all winter.

F. L. Perry says of this sort: "The Vergennes Grape originated at Vergennes, Vermont, and is, without doubt, the grape for the million.

"First. It is a hardy vine, and a better grower than the Concord.

"Second. It is wonderfully productive, and has a broad, thick, hardy leaf.

"Third. It ripens with the Hartford Prolific, and is the best shipping grape I know of.

"Fourth. It keeps all winter in an ordinary cool room or cellar, and then can be dried into a perfect raisin.

"Fifth. The bunch and berries are large; in color like the Catawba, only a shade lighter, and very handsome.

"Sixth. The flavor is delicious, and so like the Iona that every one familiar with that variety at once notices the same rich, vinous, sprightly, refreshing taste, that makes one wish for just one more bunch. The pulp entirely dissolves in the mouth. The seeds are few and small."

CLASS III—WHITE GRAPES.

Duchess—Bunch medium to large (often eight inches long), shouldered, compact; berries medium, round, greenish white; skin thin, flesh tender, without pulp, sprightly, rich and delicious. Vine vigorous and productive. Ripens early, before the Concord. A valuable grape for the amateur.

Empire State (New)—Cross between Hartford and Clinton. Described as follows: "Bunch large, shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish, oval; skin white with a slight tinge of yellow, covered with bloom; flesh tender, rich, juicy, sweet, sprightly. Ripens with Hartford. Vine a good grower and productive."

Lady—Bunch and berry medium; berry light yellowish green, with a white bloom; skin thin, pulp tender, sweet, rich, sprightly, vinous and quite free from any foxiness. Ripens early, nearly a week in advance of the Concord. Vine hardy, vigorous, resembling the Concord. A valuable early white Grape.

Lady Washington—This showy and beautiful grape is a cross between the *Concord* and *Allen's Hybrid*, and was produced by James H. Ricketts, who says he is confident that it will vie with the Concord as to health, vigor, growth and production of fruit. The bunches are larger than those of the Concord. Chas. Downing describes it as follows: "Vine very vigorous, large, hardy, and productive, short jointed, leaves large, occasionally lobed, thick; bunch very compact, generally double shouldered; berry medium to large, round, color deep yellow with a tinge of delicate pink where exposed to the sun, and covered with a thin white bloom; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet and very good. It ripens about with the Concord."

Martha—It is a seedling of the Concord, and like its parent, is a strong, hardy, healthy grower, and a good bearer; berry large, round, of a pale yellow, with a thin white bloom; flesh tender, with very little pulp, very juicy, sweet; rich, slightly vinous, excellent flavor. Ripens earlier than the Concord. Vine hardy and vigorous.

Moore's Diamond—New white. It is a pure native, being a cross between the Concord and Iona. Vine a vigorous grower, with large, dark healthy foliage, which is entirely free from mildew; very hardy, having withstood our severe western New York winters without protection. It is a prolific bearer producing large, handsome, compact bunches slightly shouldered. The color is a delicate greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth, and entirely free from the brown specks or dots, very few seeds, juicy and almost entirely free from pulp, which makes it almost transparent when held to the light. Berry about the size of Concord and adheres firmly to the stem. It ripens early, usually from August 25th to September 10th, the desirable qualities are earliness, hardiness, healthfulness and good quality.

Niagara—(New)—Cross between Concord and Cassady. Vine remarkably hardy, and an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered, uniform, many weighing fourteen ounces, sometimes more; berries large or larger than Concord; skin thin but tough, pale green at first changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet. Ripens with the Concord. This variety is no doubt destined to supply the long felt want among white grapes.

Prentiss—It is a seedling of Isabella. Bunch large, not often shouldered, compact; berry medium to large, yellowish green, sometimes with a rose tint on side next to the sun; skin thick but very firm; flesh tender, sweet, melting, juicy, with a very pleasant and musky aroma; very similar to Rebecca in quality. Vine good grower and very productive.

Pocklington—A seedling of the Concord; bunch medium to large, generally shouldered; berry large, roundish, light golden yellow when fully matured; flesh pulpy, juicy. Vine very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. Ripens after the Concord.

SELECT FOREIGN GRAPES.

The cultivation of the FOREIGN GRAPES is now almost exclusively confined to glass houses, all attempts at cultivation in the open air, in the Northern States, having proved unsuccessful. Being so easily grown under glass, their cultivation has continually increased, and is now becoming general throughout the country.

Varieties on application.

CURRANTS.

This most wholesome summer fruit has received more attention of late years, and is more justly appreciated than formerly. No fruit better repays good culture. Thin out the old wood and cut back the new growth; keep the ground loose, free from grass and well enriched.

Black Naples—Very large, black, bunches of medium length. Much valued for jellies; strong grower, coarse leaves.

Cherry—Fruit of the largest size, deep red, rather acid; short bunches; growth strong, stout, erect, short-jointed shoots. The largest of the red currants.

Fay's Prolific Currant—A cross between Cherry and Victoria. It has claimed for it equal size and beauty of the Cherry, with longer clusters, less acid and better flavor; it has a longer stem, which admits of rapid picking, and what is of the greatest importance, is very much more productive. We quote from the disseminator's description: "Color, rich red. As compared with the Cherry Currant, Fay's Prolific is equal in size, better in flavor, contains less acid and is *five times as prolific*, and from its peculiar stem, less expensive to pick."

La Versailles—Very large, red; long bunch, of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best, and should be in every collection. Very productive.

Lee's Prolific (Black)—Claimed to be the largest in berry and bunch, and best in quality and productiveness of any black variety yet introduced.

Red Dutch—Large, deep red, rich acid flavor. An old, well-known and fine sort; good quality; vigorous, upright and very productive.

Victoria (May's Victoria, Houghton Castle, etc.)—Very large, bright red, long bunch; late in ripening, and hangs long on the bush. One of the best; very valuable, and for its lateness extends the currant season a long time. Spreading growth, very productive.

White Grape—Very large, yellowish white; sweet, or a very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

BLACKBERRIES.

They should be planted in rows about five feet apart, with the plants four feet apart in the rows. Keep the ground light and rich. The canes should be pinched back when they have reached four feet in height (this will cause the growth of side shoots), and then should be cut back in the Spring to three or four eyes. Keep the canes for fruiting tied up to stakes and the superfluous ones removed.

Erie (New)—Said to be the only large, productive, absolutely hardy blackberry, yet introduced. Originated in Northern Ohio. Free from rust and all other diseases and wonderfully productive; (exceeding even the prolific Lawton), bending the robust canes to the ground with the weight of fruit. Fruit very large, excellent quality, handsome and firm and ripens exceedingly early, fruit uniform both in size and shape. There is no other berry that rivals it in combining hardiness, large size, earliness and productiveness, and is distinct in character from any other variety.

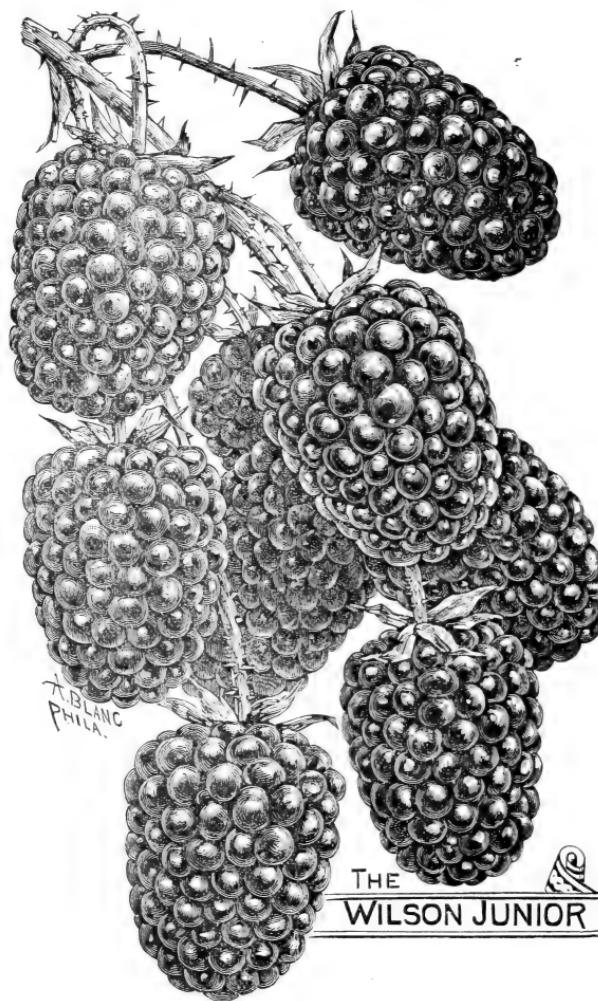
Kittatinny—Large, deep shining black, retaining its color after being picked; moderately firm, rich, sweet and excellent, in eating as soon as colored; fruit begins a few days earlier than New Rochelle, and continues for four or five weeks. In hardiness, vigor of growth, productiveness, size, flavor and every good quality, worthy of unqualified praise.

Lawton—Very large, jet black; when mature is very juicy, rather soft and tender, with a sweet excellent flavor. Should not be gathered until it drops readily from the bush. Very strong and vigorous grower, and wonderfully productive. Ripens all through August.

Snyder—A marvel for productiveness; fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core. Its value is its extreme hardiness, standing the winters in those sections where the Kittatinny, Lawton and Dorchester kill down.

Taylor—One of the largest Blackberries grown. Fruit of the best quality, melting and without core; very productive, and as hardy as the Snyder, which renders it valuable.

Wachusett Thornless—Fruit of medium size, oblong oval, moderately firm, sweet and good and less acid than any blackberry we have seen. It is a good keeper, ships well and is therefore valuable as a market berry. The plant is said to do equally as well on light and heavy soils, and to bear heavy crops where other varieties have failed. It is also very hardy and almost free from thorns.



Wilson, Jr. (New)—“This is believed to be a decided improvement upon Wilson's Early, from which it has descended. It is the largest of all Blackberries ; it inherits all the good qualities of its parent, the Wilson Early, but is larger, earlier and better ; berries sweet and excellent, as soon as black ; holds its bright color and carries well to market. The Wilson, Jr. has yielded $110\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre against 53 bushels per acre of Wilson's Early, its parent, growing side by side.” (See cut.)

Wilson's Early—Very large, shining black ; retaining its color well after picking, and fine for the table as soon as full colored ; quite firm, sweet, rich and good ; ripens mainly together, and two weeks before the height of the blackberry season. A strong grower, hardy, and stands first as an early market berry.

DEWBERRIES OR RUNNING BLACKBERRIES.

Lucretia—The plants are perfectly hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The flowers are very large and showy. The fruit which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster Raspberry, is very large, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, without any hard center or core. As the Dewberry roots only from the tips, and does not sprout like blackberries, this will be much more desirable for garden culture, and the trailing habit of the plant will render winter protection easily accomplished in cold climates, where that precaution may be necessary. The Lucretia has proven to be the best variety of Dewberry, and is recognized as a very valuable acquisition to the list of small fruit; there are, however, many other varieties, most of which should be avoided, many being entirely worthless.

RASPBERRIES.

Remove the bearing canes after the crops are gathered, and stake up such canes as are wanted for the next year's crop, keeping the superfluous ones carefully removed to give more vigor to those retained for fruiting.

To insure a full Autumn crop of the AUTUMNAL RASPBERRIES, the Summer crop should be sacrificed by cutting all the canes to the ground in the Spring, tying up those intended for fruiting, and keeping removed all the weak and superfluous ones.

RED RASPBERRIES.

Antwerp Red, of the Hudson River—Large, dull red; firm, rich, tolerably juicy, pleasant and sweet. Canes moderately vigorous and very productive. An excellent and popular market variety.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market—No other Red Raspberry has yet been introduced that has proved of such general adaptability to different soils and climates, being hardy in winter, and a wonderful example of vigor during the heat and drought of summer; the fruit is always large, handsome and luscious, and produced in the greatest profusion—specimens having measured three and one-half inches around. Color deep rich crimson; fruit very firm. Ripens a little late, at its height from July 10 to 20, and continues a long time in fruit. Entirely hardy and yields very heavy crops. It fits well with the Marlboro, which will be out of the way before the Cuthbert comes.

Hansell (Earliest of all Raspberries)—Fruit medium to large, color of the brightest crimson, very firm, quality best; unsurpassed, being notably rich and refreshing, and possessing a powerful aroma of roses, thus imparting a most delightful perfume and flavor. Canes vigorous, productive and entirely hardy, having never been injured either by the heat of summer or the cold of winter, and is believed to be as hardy as those of the iron clad Turner.

Herstine—This variety, originated by D. W. Herstine, of Philadelphia, and strongly recommended by the Fruit Committee of Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Large, roundish, conical, light crimson; parts freely from the core; sweet, rich and highly perfumed. Canes strong and stocky, hardy and very productive; a valuable acquisition.



MARLBORO RASPBERRY.

Marlboro (New)—Described as follows: “It is the largest grower with stronger canes and side arms than any known variety; it is perfectly hardy. The large size of its dark green foliage is the means of its early, regular and late bearing and extraordinary size of fruit which is one-quarter larger than the old *Hudson River Antwerp*; in color a bright crimson and, unlike others, does not lose its brilliancy when over ripe; in quantity of fruit it exceeds any variety we have ever handled; it is of good quality.”

Rancocas (New)—One of the earliest of all early Red Raspberries, ripening ten days before the Brandywine; perfectly hardy: berries of large size and very productive. It ripens so early, carries so well, and presents so fine an appearance, that it commands fancy prices in the market, having sold at from fifteen to twenty-five cents a pint.

Turner—Medium size, red; juicy and sweet; vigorous and prolific. Much esteemed for its good quality and the great hardiness of the plant; ripens early.

YELLOW RASPBERRIES.

Caroline—A seedling of Brinkle's Orange. Plant strong, vigorous and hardy. We give it no winter protection, and it always comes out alive in the spring. The fruit closely resembles Brinkle's Orange, both in appearance and quality. The hardiness of the plant and delicious flavor of the fruit makes this one of the very choicest varieties for family use, and will doubtless be planted by all that appreciate a really first-class berry.

BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES.

American Black, or Black Cap (Doolittle Improved)—An improvement on the common Black Cap. Medium size, dark purplish black; pleasant, brisk, sub-acid; much esteemed for preserves and cooking. Growth very strong, very hardy and bears profusely.

Gregg—It is said to be a half larger than Mammoth cluster; the finest of all the Raspberries, jet black, never falls from the bushes, and of *first* quality; ripens with Mammoth cluster; canes of strong growth, perfectly hardy and immensely productive. It is recommended by a leading authority as “the largest, best and handsomest hardy black Raspberry, fully fifty per cent. larger than the Mammoth cluster and very superior, and must soon supersede all others of this class.”

Johnston's Sweet (New)—Offered for sale the first time in the year 1887. Color perfectly black, size a trifle less than Gregg; very productive, hardy and a strong grower; quality very sweet and delicious, either fresh or evaporated.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

“The sample shows a first-class A 1 berry in appearance, equal to any ever offered in this market, while in flavor and sweetness it certainly excels any we have ever seen. Such fruit ought to bring *ten per cent. more than ordinary* berries for the consumer will save at least that much in SUGAR.”

Dec. 6, 1887. CHICAGO DRIED FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.

“The fruit has just been tested against some other varieties similarly prepared. I regard the fruit as far superior to anything of its class with which I am acquainted—less seedy, far SWEETER, yet of sprightly flavor and rich.”

T. T. LYON,

Pres. Mich. Hort. Soc., South Haven, Mich.

Mammoth Cluster—A variety of the Black Cap. Fruit black, with a rich purple bloom; large and very productive.

Ohio—The greatest producer among Black Caps, and for canning or evaporating the most profitable of all sorts. Berry not quite as large as Gregg, but finer quality and plant more hardy and will bear more successive crops.

Seneca Black Cap—Larger size than the Doolittle, a week later in ripening, of ranker growth, more firm, sweeter, exceedingly rich, very hardy and very productive.

Souhegan—We cannot recommend this too strongly. We consider it one of the most profitable Black Caps now grown. It is enormously productive, large, jet black, without bloom, firm and fully a week earlier than Doolittle—and earlier than Davidson's Thornless, or any other Black Cap. It is a strong grower and perfectly hardy; has never rusted or shown any other fungus or disease.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries should be planted in the Spring only. They like a low, somewhat moist, but well drained soil, in a warm, exposed location; plant in rows 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and the plants 12 to 18 inches apart in the row; mulch immediately with tan or sawdust, or, if the soil is not rich, leaf-mould. Plants for bearing should be kept free from runners. Winter protection will be found advantageous. Varieties with imperfect or pistillate flowers should be planted near some staminate sort in order to insure fruitfulness.

Bidwell—Very large, long, conical, usually regular, glossy crimson, uniform size; fine form and color. As large as the Sharpless and much earlier, firmer and better flavor; an abundant bearer; thrives well in all soils.

Charles Downing—Large, conical, crimson; flesh firm, of fine flavor and good quality; plant healthy, very vigorous and very productive.

Crescent Seedling (Parmelee's)—A Strawberry of the highest value for productiveness and quality of fruit; uniformly of the largest size; good color and solid flesh. It is one of the few sorts that will produce well under neglect, and is a remarkable berry in all respects.

Forest Rose—The Committee of the American Pomological Society of Native Fruits reports as follows: "Forest Rose, a new variety from Lancaster, Ohio; plants healthy, vigorous; foliage good; trusses high; flowers perfect; fruit large, regular, obtuse conic, heavy bright red, moderately pitted; flesh reddish, solid to the pale center, juicy, sufficiently acid, rich, very good; a very promising variety."

Henderson—(New)—Described as follows: "Originated in Connecticut. It is doubtful if there is another Strawberry in cultivation having such a combination of good qualities as the Henderson. The fruit is of the largest size, early and immensely productive, but its excelling merit is its exquisite flavor." It was exhibited for the first time at the New York Horticultural Society show, in 1883, and while admired for its beautiful appearance, its delicious flavor and aroma gave it a distinction and value above all others.

James Vick—A new berry from Western New York. Fruit medium to large, dark crimson, moderately firm and fair quality. Plant vigorous, healthy and productive.

Jersey Queen—“The berry is cone-shaped, slightly flattened at the point, and in very large specimens partakes of the oblong or oval form, yet smooth and perfect. It possesses a brilliant color, between a scarlet and crimson, as evenly and perfectly distributed as can be imagined, presenting an appearance that cannot be approached in beauty by any other.” Flesh firm, melting and high flavored. Plant vigorous and productive.

Jucunda (Knox's 700)—Large, fine shape, bright scarlet; solid, fine flavored and productive; very valuable.

Manchester—Medium to large, scarlet; flesh pink, melting, firm, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; good quality. Plant vigorous and productive.

Monarch of the West—This is a well-tested and truly worthy variety; will grow on most any good soil; stands drought and wet. In our market the Monarch is such in fact as well as in name. Berry very large, irregular, firm, and of the most delicious quality.

President Wilder—This Strawberry was raised by Colonel Wilder, the President of the American Pomological Society, and received the highest commendation from members of the Fruit Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and other prominent horticulturists, who have had good opportunities for examining and testing it. It is of the largest size, vigorous and very prolific; color brilliant crimson scarlet; very juicy and sufficiently firm for market, keeping well for a long time after being picked.

Sharpless—This variety may be regarded as a Mammoth variety in every respect. Added to this it possesses all the qualities that constitute a perfect berry. Plant and leaf monstrous, deep green, vigorous, hardy and prolific; fruit-stock long and very strong. Berries immense, generally oblong, narrowing to the apex, but irregular, quite often flattened, clear bright red, smooth and glossy; firm, sweet, with a delicate aroma. Sharpless seedling has now been fruited in many places for several years, and in all instances has sustained, to an unusual degree, the high praise bestowed upon it by its introducers. It has excelled everything in large size of fruit and great size and vigor of plant, exciting amazement and admiration on the part of all who have seen it. Season medium to late.

Wilson's Albany—Large, conical, dark dingy red; flesh firm, juicy, rather acid. Plants hardy and very productive. A variety of established reputation and one of the most profitable.

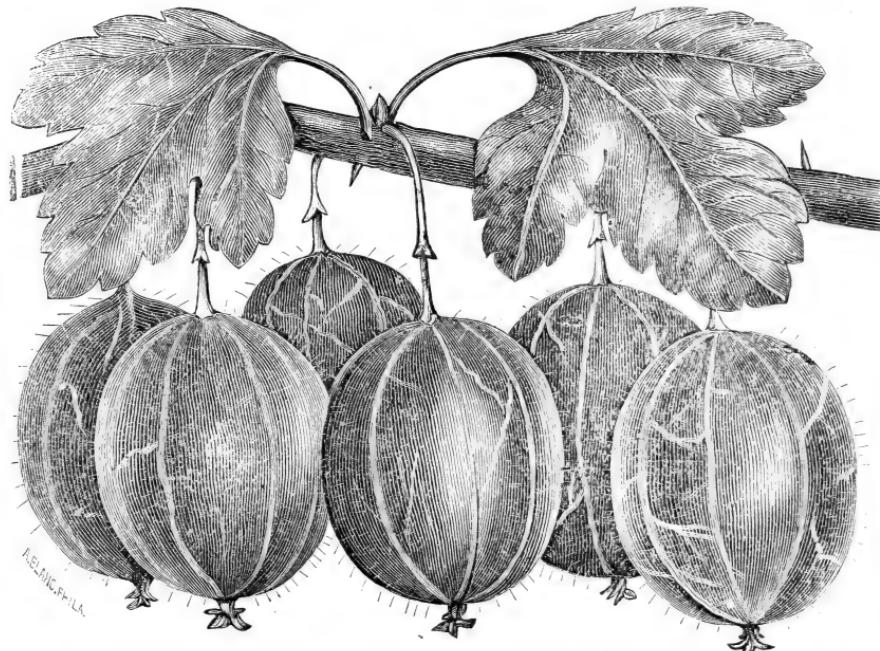
GOOSEBERRIES.

The GOOSEBERRY requires a severe annual pruning, the heads kept well thinned out, a good top-dressing of short manure applied in the spring, to be forked into the ground after the fruit is off. This acts as a mulch and tends to prevent mildew. It thrives best on a deep, rich soil, a rather moist location being desirable.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

Crown Bob—Large, roundish oval, red, hairy ; of the best quality.

Winham's Industry—A new English variety recently introduced. Fine red color, large size and excellent flavor ; a very prolific bearer and hardy and strong grower. It has been thoroughly tested and has been found to be free from mildew. We have tested it on our grounds and can say that it ranks very high in quality, vigor and productiveness, and we consider it the finest of the Englist varieties. (See cut page 40).



NEW GOOSEBERRY, WINHAM'S INDUSTRY.

White Smith—Large, roundish oval, yellowish white, slightly downy ; of first quality.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Downing—A seedling of the Houghton. Originated at Newburg, N. Y. Fruit large, several times larger than the Houghton ; color whitish green with rib veins distinct ; skin smooth ; flesh soft, juicy, good ; plant vigorous and productive. Excellent for family use and profitable for market.

Houghton—Vigorous, spreading. A great bearer. Pale red ; exempt from mildew.

Smith's (Smith's Improved)—Originated in Vermont from seed of the Houghton. Fruit large, oval ; color light green ; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good ; plant vigorous and productive.

MULBERRY.

The beauty of the MULBERRY as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it, and it also yields an abundant supply of its large *refreshing* berries for over three months of the year. The fruit ripens in July, very soon after the season of Cherries. It is rarely picked from the trees, as it falls as soon as ripe, and it is therefore the custom to keep the surface below it in short turf, and the fruit is picked from the green grass.

New American—Tree very vigorous and productive; an estimable variety, surpassed by none; possesses a rich, sub-acid flavor; continues in bearing a long time. Fruit one and a quarter of an inch long and nearly half an inch in diameter; color maroon or an intense blue black at full maturity; flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavor. The best.

Downing—Fruit of large size, black, delicious in flavor. An attractive lawn tree, with very large leaves; of rapid growth; hardy.

ASPARAGUS.

To make a good Asparagus bed the plants may be set in the Fall or early Spring. Prepare a place of fine loamy soil to which has been added a liberal dressing of good manure. Select two-year or strong one-year plants, and for a garden, set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches in the row.

Make a small mound of the soil, over which the roots should be evenly spread so that the crowns, when covered, shall be three inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in the Fall the whole bed should be covered before Winter sets in with two or three inches of coarse stable manure, which may be lightly forked in between the rows as soon as the ground is softened in the Spring.

Conover's Colossal—The best variety in cultivation; much superior in size and quality to any other. A plantation will last twenty years, and the annual proceeds of the same may be safely estimated at \$500 per acre.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

Linnæus—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all. This is the great "Wine Plant."

Victoria—Very large and good.



MULBERRY.

[See page 43.]

NUTS AND MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Almond, Hardshell—A fine, hardy variety, with a large, plump kernel ; exceedingly ornamental when in bloom.

Almond, Softshell—This is the "Ladies' Almond" of the shops, and although preferable to the former, is not quite so hardy. Kernel sweet and rich.

Butternut—A native species. Wood light color. Tree handsome.

Chestnut, American—Our native species. Smaller than the Spanish, but sweeter.

Chestnut, Spanish—A hardy tree, producing nuts of very large size and good flavor.

Figs—Black Ischia, Brown Turkey, Celestial and White Marseilles.

Filbert, American—Smaller and with a thicker shell than the English, but of good flavor ; hardy and productive.

Filbert, English—The fruit of these is so much larger and better flavored than our native species, as to give them the preference for cultivation over the latter, in localities where they will succeed.

Oranges and Lemons—Several varieties.

Walnut, Black—The well-known native species ; hardy, prolific and valuable. The timber in point of durability is difficult to excel.

Walnut, English—This rich and fine flavored nut is quite hardy with us, and makes a vigorous growth. Well worthy of cultivation.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Trees, Shrubs, Etc., for Ornament.

We are just beginning to appreciate the value and importance of planting Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, Evergreens and Deciduous Hedges, for lawns and yards, and screens for the protection of our orchards and gardens; and yet we have scarcely begun to realize the commercial value of such an investment to our homes. We know a keen, sagacious business man in one of our larger cities who has operated for years past in the following manner: He buys a tract of land in the suburbs of the city, cuts it up into liberal sized building lots, drives stakes for a house, and immediately plants the ground with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges. He then employs a good man to care for them, and does not offer the lots for sale for two or three years, well knowing that the increasing value of the property will pay him good interest on the investment. When a purchaser goes to look at the property, he finds that when his house is built, he has, instead of a naked house on a bare lot, a neat and beautiful home, with its growing trees and plants, which it would have taken years to get around him. Many of our most active business men are also men of taste, and would be glad to improve and beautify their grounds, but they are so occupied with business that they have neither time nor disposition to find out what they want or to lay out their grounds. Some competent man can generally be found to aid in this matter.

HOW TO PLANT.

Flower gardens and graveled walks are beautiful, but expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass and trees are always charming and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of ground have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower-beds (not many) in the turf; and don't make the lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them on the boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one at the sunny corner, for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in circles or ovals, and twice as thick as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half, leaving the rest to fill up the space, and obtaining a supply of finely rooted plants to set somewhere else. Keep the shrubs and trees cultivated or mulched the first two seasons and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, except in mid-summer, and top-dress with fine manure every Fall and Winter.

Straggling growers like the Forsythia and Pyrus Japonica, should be

repeatedly pinched back or clipped during the growing season to produce a close, compact form. Weigelas and Deutzias should be pruned like currants, leaving the strong wood to flower. Altheas and some of the Spireas which bloom on the new shoots, may be pruned back each year to the old wood. A very beautiful hedge can be made by intermingling different Flowering Shrubs, and clipping according to the directions given below, or allowing them to grow naturally.

HEDGES.

The idea of planting Hedges for use and ornament, and screens for the protection of the orchards, farms, and gardens is a practical one, and rapidly becoming appreciated. In a recent trip among some very intelligent farmers and fruit growers of Genesee county, N. Y., we noticed that many of them had planted belts of Norway Spruce trees along their entire north and west lines. They were at once beautiful and perfect as wind-breaks. The owners told us that they considered their farms worth ten dollars more per acre in consequence.

They serve not only as a protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of fruit. Some writers tell us that the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of Evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of Evergreens or shrubs well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium sized plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence can be built, and then with a very little care it is becoming every year more and more "a thing of beauty." We all know that such hedges constitute a principal attraction in our best kept places.

In the present and constantly increasing scarcity of timber for fences, we must have some plant of universal adaptation for hedges. Many plants have been tried, and although some of them have proved partially successful in certain localities, nothing has been found recently that seemed to be adapted to general planting. We believe that the Honey Locust combines all the required qualities. It is perfectly hardy, of strong growth, and will grow in almost any soil. It also readily submits to the necessary pruning, so that it can easily be made to assume any desired shape, and being covered with long hard and very sharp thorns, makes a close, firm and almost impenetrable barrier that will turn any ordinary farm stock. The Osage Orange is also very useful where hardy. Among the plants adapted to ornamental hedges, the American Arbor Vitæ and the Norway Spruce take the first place. We would also recommend, for more variety, the Hemlock, Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Japan Quince, Althea, Berberry, Buckthorn, Privet, Box, Red Cedar, Mahonia, Tamarix, and a few other plants.

CLASS I—DECIDUOUS TREES.

Alder (*Alnus*)

EUROPEAN (*Glutinosa*)—A tree of remarkably rapid growth, attaining a height of 30 to 60 feet, suitable for damp soils, but thriving well anywhere.

IMPERIAL CUT-LEAVED (*Laciñiata Imperialis*)—A very striking and beautiful tree with delicately and deeply cut leaves; hardy and

of vigorous growth ; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation, unsurpassed as a lawn tree.

Ash (*Fraxinus*).

GOLDEN VARIEGATED—A beautiful variety of recent introduction. Small, roundish, variegated leaves, and dwarfish habit.

EUROPEAN—A large growing, curious variety ; irregular habit, spreading head and grey bark.

GOLD BARKED—A new variety, growth irregular ; has a peculiar appearance in Winter on account of its golden bark.

MYRTLE LEAVED—A small growing tree, with dark green myrtle-like leaves.

Beech (*Fagus*).

FERN LEAVED—Tree of beautiful habit, and delicate fern-like foliage. A splendid lawn tree, with deeply cut leaves and a remarkably fine foliage.

PURPLE LEAVED—An elegant vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high ; the foliage in spring is deep purple and later in the season changes to crimson, and again to a dull purplish green in the fall.

Birch.

COMMON WHITE (*Alba*)—A well known variety, with silvery white bark, smooth leaves and pliant branches.

PURPLE LEAVED—A very desirable novelty. With the habits of the Birches, it has beautiful purple foliage, as dark as that of the Purple Beech.

Cherry.

CHINESE OR DWARF WHITE FLOWERING—A variety of the Morello with double white flowers.

FLORE ALBA PLENO (Large Double Flowering Cherry)—At the period of flowering, a remarkably beautiful and attractive tree. The flowers are so numerous as to conceal the branches, and present to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom, each flower resembling a miniature white rose. A valuable variety deserving of wide dissemination. May.

Chestnut (American Chestnut).

A magnificent forest tree, with deep rich foliage, and well known fruit ; is exceedingly valuable as a timber tree.

EUROPEAN or SPANISH—A European sort, perfectly hardy, bearing larger nuts than the native ; very fine.

Catalpa.

BUNGEI—A species from China, of dwarf habit, growing only from 3 to 5 feet high. Foliage large and glossy, flowers in large clusters, a foot long.

SYRINGAFOLIA—A fine growing tree with large heart-shaped leaves ; blooms late, with yellow and purple flowers ; blooms latter end of July.

SPECIOSA—A variety originating at the West ; more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common Catalpa (*Syringafolia*), and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree.

Dogwood (*Cornus*).

WHITE FLOWERING (Florida)—Has large, showy white blossoms in the early spring ; very ornamental.

Elm (*Ulmus*).

HUNTINGDON—Of very erect habit, and rapid vigorous growth.

Bark clear and smooth, one of the finest Elms for any purpose.

AMERICAN WHITE or WEEPING (American)—The noble, graceful spreading and drooping tree of our own forests. [See cut.]

PURPLE LEAVED (*Stricta purpurea*)—Very erect in growth, with slender branches, densely clothed with dark purplish-green foliage.

SCOTCH or WYCH (Montana)—From the North of Europe, forming a spreading tree, with large, rough, dark green leaves. A rapid grower.

DOVAIR—A strong, upright, variety; suitable for street planting.

Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus*).

WHITE FLOWERING—The well known species; decidedly ornamental; makes a dense, symmetrical head; blooms in May, with large cluster of white flowers, mottled with red; makes the most popular shade tree; very healthy and hardy.

Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*).

Tree makes a rapid growth, with long, feathery-like foliage, with rough bark and stiff blunt shoots.

Larch (*Larix*).

EUROPEAN—A very fine pyramidal shaped tree of rapid growth; somewhat drooping in habit; very hardy, makes a beautiful tree.

Liquidamber (The Sweet Gum Tree).

STYRACIFLUA—A pretty, round-headed tree, with star-like, glossy leaves, turning red in Autumn; very ornamental.

Locust (*Triaecanthos*).

HONEY, or THREE THORDED—A rapid growing, graceful tree, with very long thorns and beautiful delicate foliage, much used and very desirable for hedges, and when grown singly, very conspicuous.

Laburnum (*Cytisus*).

GOLDEN CHAIN—A native of Europe with smooth and shining foliage, attaining the height of 20 feet. The name of Golden Chain alludes to the length of drooping racemes of yellow flowers, which as Cowper elegantly describes them are "rich in streaming gold." They appear in June.

Linden or Lime Tree (*Tilia*).

EUROPEAN (*Europa*)—A grand pyramidal tree, with large leaves and dull white fragrant flowers.

WHITE OR SILVER LEAVED—A handsome, vigorous growing tree; large leaves, whitish on the under side, and having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best.

RUBRA (Red-Twigged European Linden)—A fine variety with blood red branches.

AMERICAN OR BASSWOOD—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree.

Magnolia.

SOULANGEANA—A handsome variety, with large glossy leaves and branching habit. Makes a medium sized tree. Large white purple flowers.

SPECIOSA—Of shrubby, branching habit, flowers smaller and of a lighter color than M. *Soulangeana*.

PURPUREA—An attractive dwarf variety, with handsome purple flowers in May and June.

ACUMINATA—Pointed leaves. A most magnificent tree, with immensely large leaves; blossoms bluish, and some six inches in diameter.

TRIPETELA—A beautiful tree; smaller than the preceding; leaves smaller in size; with white flowers in June.

CONSPICUA—A Chinese species of great beauty. The tree is of medium size, shrub-like in growth while young, but attaining the size as a tree in time. The flowers are large, pure white and very numerous, and appear before the leaves.

LENNEI—Recently introduced. Foliage large: flowers deep purple. A superb variety and quite rare.

Maple (Acer).

SUGAR—A well known native tree; valuable both for its wood and the production of sugar; universally esteemed for parks and lawns as a shade tree, on account of its handsome growth and fine foliage.

SILVER-LEAVED—A very fine tree of rapid growth; leaves white beneath; very valuable as a shade tree.

ENGLISH or CORKED-BARK (*Campestris*)—From Central Europe, forming a small sized tree, with rough, corky bark, and a regular rounded outline. Leaves small, five-lobed and numerous. Fine for lawn.

NORWAY (*Platanoides*)—One of the most beautiful and desirable trees known; of large size, perfect outline; deep green foliage, compact in form and free from insects and disease.

SYCAMORE (*Pseudo plantanus*)—An European species of medium size, and very large dark green leaves. Growth rapid.

SCHWERDLERII (*Schwerdler's Maple*)—A beautiful variety, with long shoots and leaves of bright purple and crimson color, which changes to purplish green on the older leaves. It is a great improvement on the well known *Colchicum Rubrum*, the foliage being much brighter and the growth more vigorous.

RED or SCARLET (*Rubrum*)—A native tree of small or medium size, the foliage changing in the autumn to the most gorgeous tints.

WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED—A variety of the silver-leaved. A rapid growing tree with slender branches and very pretty indented leaves, silvery on the under side. Very graceful and attractive. One of the best lawn trees.

GOLDEN-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE (*Aurea variegata*)—A variety of the European Sycamore with variegated foliage.

PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE (*Purpurea*)—A very handsome tree of rapid growth. Foliage deep green, purplish red underneath.

Mountain Ash (Sorbus).

DWARF—A remarkable variety with oak-shaped leaves. A handsome small tree.

HYBRID—A dwarf variety of the oak-leaved, of upright growth and deep green foliage, distinct and fine.



OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH.

EUROPEAN—A very fine, hardy, ornamental tree, universally esteemed; profusely covered with large clusters of red or scarlet berries.

OAK-LEAVED—A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit. Height and breadth from 20 to 30 feet. Foliage simple, and deeply lobed; bright green above and downy beneath. One of the finest lawn trees. [See cut.]

LATIFOLIA—A large-leaved variety; very fine, ornamental tree.

Poplar (*Populus*).

BOLLEANA—A very compact upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar, with leaves glossy, green above and silvery beneath.

SILVER POPLAR (or Silver Popular)—The Poplars are all large, rapid-growing trees, and will thrive in any soil. The leaves are on slender foot-stalks and easily stirred by the wind, when the white under side is shown, and produces a fine effect.

BALSAM (Balsam Poplar)—Large foliage, first leaves of a rich gamboge color, turning to deep green beneath ; form pyramidal. A valuable tree.

LOMBARDY—Its tall fastigate form, sometimes reaching 120 feet, makes it indispensable in landscape effects for breaking monotony of outline. Its growth is very rapid.

Peach.

DOUBLE RED FLOWERING PEACH—Flowers double, rose-colored ; very pretty.

DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING PEACH—Very ornamental ; flowers pure white.

Salisburia (Maiden Hair)—A singular and beautiful tree from Japan ; foliage yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate hair-lines.

Tulip Tree.

A native tree of Magnolia order. Remarkable for its symmetry, its rich, glossy foliage, regularly distributed branches and large tulip-like flowers.

Thorn (*Crateægus*).

PAUL'S NEW DOUBLE—This is a new sort and the best. Flowers are in clusters like verbenas ; are very double, large and full, and of a deep, rich crimson.

FLORA ALBO PLENO—Double white ; similar to the preceding.

PINK FLOWERING—Has fragrant rose-colored flowers.

DOUBLE RED—Flowers bright red, double and very fine.

The above varieties of the Thorn are all very showy, highly ornamental, hardy small trees and very fragrant flowers.

Walnut (*Juglans*).

BLACK—A very ornamental tree of a spreading habit, with a round head; desirable for its fruit.

EUROPEAN—A large tree. Is much cultivated in Europe both for its fruit and for its timber.

White Fringe.

Distinguished for its beautiful fringe-like foliage and delicate white flowers.

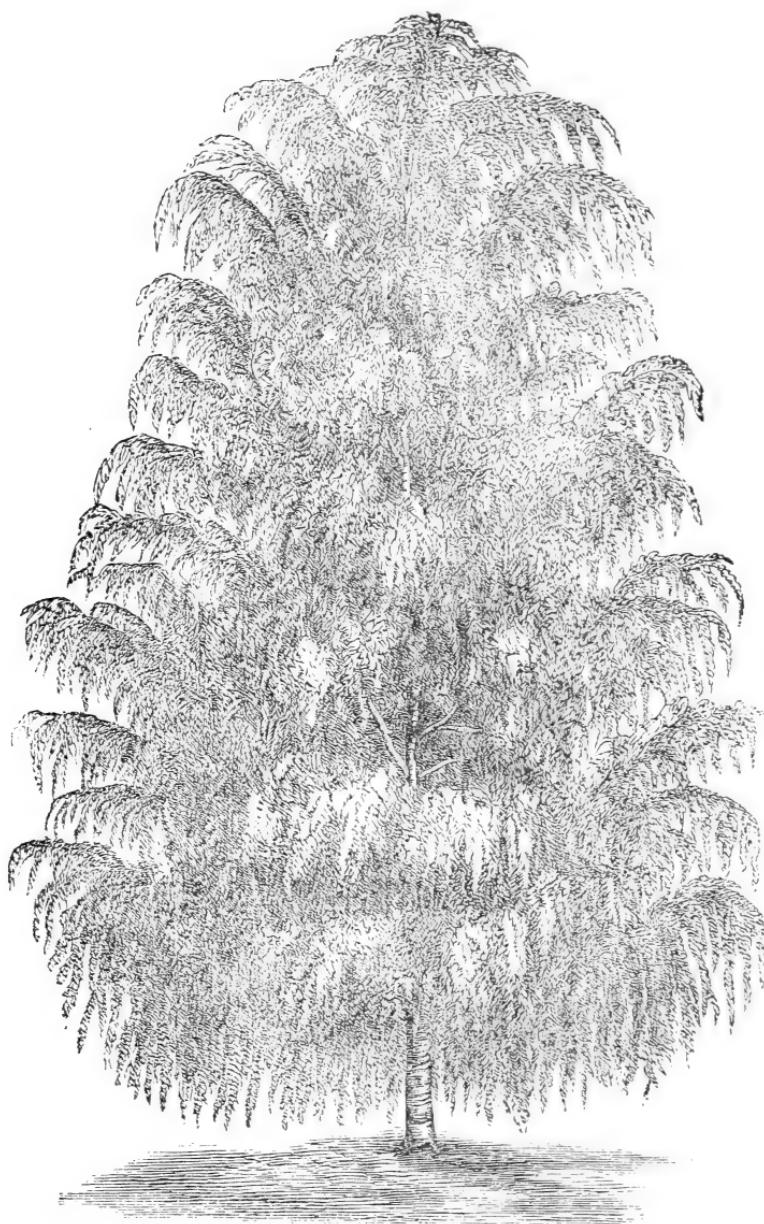
Willow (*Salix*).

ROSEMARY-LEAVED (*Rosemarinifolia*).—A very distinct and ornamental tree with long glossy, silvery foliage ; makes a very beautiful lawn tree medium size ; very ornamental.

[See "Weeping trees," for the weeping varieties of the Willow.]

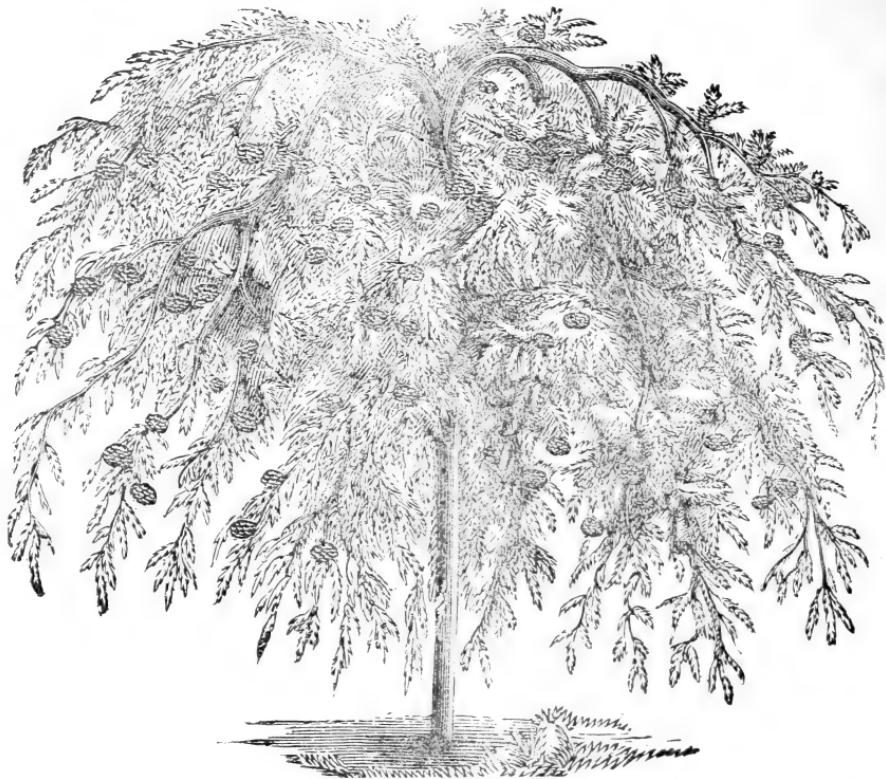
CLASS II—DECIDUOUS WEEPING TREES.

The following class of Weeping trees are highly interesting and ornamental for choice grounds, lawns, cemeteries, etc., from their graceful appearance.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

[See page 54.]



WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH.

Ash (*Fraxinus*).

EUROPEAN WEEPING—One of the finest weeping trees for lawns and arbors.

GOLD-BARKED WEEPING—A splendid weeping variety, becomes peculiarly attractive in Winter, on account of its yellow and golden bark.

Birch (*Betula*).

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING—Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met in a single tree. (See cut.)

Beech.

WEEPING—A very vigorous, picturesque tree of large size—its mode of growth is extremely curious. The trunk or stem is generally straight, with the branches tortuous and spreading ; when covered with rich, luxuriant foliage, of wonderful grace and beauty.

Cherry.

EVER FLOWERING WEEPING—A drooping variety that bears fruit and flowers all summer.

DWARF WEEPING (*Pumila*)—A very slender growing variety ; makes a nice round head ; suitable for small lawns.

Elm (*Ulmus*).

CAMPERDOWN—Grafted 6 to 8 feet high forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees, it is of rank growth, often growing several feet in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure.

WEEPING ENGLISH (*Campestris pendula*)—Is, when grafted high, a remarkably drooping, heavy wooded tree, with fine large foliage and rounded form.

Mountain Ash (*Sorbus*).

WEEPING—A beautiful variety of rapid growth and decidedly pendulous and trailing habit, one of the most desirable lawn trees.

Willow (*Salix*).

WEEPING (*Babylonica*)—The common Weeping Willow.

NEW AMERICAN WEEPING (*American pendula*)—An American species of dwarfish habit, with slender drooping branches, and when grafted six to seven feet high, forms a beautiful and graceful tree.

KILMARNOCK—A very graceful weeping tree, with brown branches, glossy leaves, and a symmetrical umbrella-shaped head. Thriving in any soil or situation, it is one of the most desirable of the weeping trees. (See cut).

WEEPING RUSSIAN MULBERRY (New)—This most remarkable tree will undoubtedly, when known take the foremost place among Weeping trees, it is one of the most graceful weeping trees in existence forming a perfect umbrella shaped head with long slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground parallel with the stem. It has beautiful foliage, rather small, handsomely cut.

CLASS III—EVERGREEN TREES.

This class of Evergreens are mostly very hardy, and particularly adapted to our Northern and Western climates. Many of these make the most ornamental hedges and screens, and when planted with other deciduous trees, the contrast has the most happy effect.

Arbor Vitæ (*Thuja*).

AMERICAN (*Occidentalis*)—A large, pyramidal tree, with flat foliage; adapted for single planting or for ornamental hedges; should be more extensively cultivated; perfectly hardy.

SIBERIAN (*Siberica*)—This is a most beautiful tree; perfectly hardy; makes a fine lawn tree, with its elegant dark green foliage, which it retains all winter.

HOVEY'S GOLDEN (*Hoveyii*)—Bright yellowish green; form compact and globular; hardy and fine; one of the best.

GLOBOSA—A remarkable variety, forms a dense round head; globular in shape; should be in every collection.

HEATH-LEAVED AMERICAN (*Occidentalis Ericoides*)—A remarkable and beautiful little evergreen shrub, with heath-like leaves, very dwarf and compact; a very great acquisition and very desirable.

PYRAMIDALIS—This exceedingly beautiful Arbor Vitæ is the most compact and erect of all the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retain-

ing its color remarkably well through the entire season, and perfectly hardy.

Juniper (*Juniperus*).

IRISH (*Hibernica*)—A very neat little tree, with dark green foliage.



KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW.

[See page 55.]

Pines (*Pinus*).

AUSTRIAN OR BLACK (*Austriaca*)—Tree of a very large growth, with long, stiff leaves and dark green foliage; very hardy.

SCOTCH PINE (*Sylvestris*)—A very noble and rapid grower; tree has strong erect shoots, and glossy, green foliage; quite hardy in all localities.

WHITE PINE (*Strobus*)—A rapid growing native pine, with light green foliage.

Silver Fir (*Picea*).

BALSAM FIR (*Balsamea*)—A very erect, pyramidal tree; very regular in its habits, of strong growth, with dark green foliage.

Spruce.

NORWAY (*Excelsa*)—An elegant, lofty and graceful pyramidal tree,

with drooping branches and bright green foliage. It is decidedly the most hardy ornamental and interesting of the Evergreen tribe.
HEMLOCK (*Canadensis*)—A very elegant and graceful tree with fine form, pendulous or drooping branches, and delicate or dark green foliage; makes a beautiful lawn tree or ornamental hedge.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Althea Frutex (*Hybiscus Syriacus*).

This is a very desirable class of shrubs, blooming in the Autumn months, when few other shrubs are in blossom, and are of the easiest cultivation, being very hardy.

LADY STANLEY. } Variegated red and white flowers, new. Very
SPECIOSA. } fine.

DOUBLE VARIEGATED OR PAINTED LADY (*Variegatus flore pleno*)—Fine double flowering; variegated pink and white.

DOUBLE LILAC (*Paeoniflora*)—Very handsome, double lilac-flowering.

DOUBLE PURPLE (*Purpurea*)—Double, reddish-purple; fine.

DOUBLE RED (*Rubra Pleno*)—Double red flowers.

VIOLACEA (*Flore Pleno*)—Double flower of violet blue color of medium size.

VARIEGATED LEAVED, DWARF (New)—Of dwarf, spreading habit, and possessing variegated leaves clearly defined. It stands the sun well.

Azaleas (Ghent).

These plants differ from the Indica or indoor varieties, inasmuch as they are extremely hardy. The richness of their varied colors cannot be surpassed by any other shrub for beauty. Their best effect is obtained by planting in groups. We have a fine collection of leading varieties. 12 to 18 inches.

Almond (*Amygdalus*).

DWARF DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING (*Pumila Rosea*)—A beautiful shrub, with small double, rosy blossoms.

DWARF DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING (*Pumila Alba*).

Berberry (*Berberis*).

PURPLE LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—Valuable for its rich, dark purple foliage and fruit.

Calyanthus (Sweet-Scented Shrub).

FLORIDUS—An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and chocolate color.

Cornus or Dogwood.

ELEGANTISSIMA—A new and remarkable variety, with dark green foliage, margined with Silver and Red; wood a very dark red, retaining its color the entire year. A very beautiful and attractive shrub for lawns and group planting; a strong grower and perfectly hardy in all soils and climates.

RED BRANCHED (*Sanguinea*)—Very conspicuous and ornamental in Winter from its red bark.

VARIEGATED LEAVED (*Variegata*)—Has a peculiar variegated foliage, low-spreading shrubs, with clusters of white flowers in June.

Currants (*Ribes*).

CRIMSON FLOWERING (*Sanguinea*).

YELLOW FLOWERING (*Aureum*).

The flowering Currants are of easy cultivation and hardy, and are very interesting from their profuse flowering early in Spring.

Clethra.

ALNIFOLIA—Growth low and dense leaves abundant and light green; numerous small spikes of white and very fragrant flowers in July; a valuable shrub.

Deutzia.

CRENATE-LEAVED (*Crenata*)—A fine shrub, nearly as strong as the scabra, and profuse flowering as the gracilis.

CRENATA FL. PL.—Similar in growth and habit to the above; flowers double, white, tinged with rose. The finest flowering shrub in cultivation.

ROUGH-LEAVED—One of the finest profuse white flowering shrubs.

SLENDER-BRANCHED (*Gracillaris*)—A very pretty shrub, with delicate white flowers; introduced from Japan. Fine for pot culture.

Elder (*Sambucus*).

AUREA—A handsome variety with golden yellow foliage and clusters of pure white flowers; very desirable for ornamenting lawns. Singly and in clumps.

Euonymus (Strawberry or Spindle).

AMERICAN (Americanus)—A beautiful shrub or small tree. Its glowing crimson fruit makes it very attractive.

Exochorda—*Grandiflora*. Vigorous growing, finely-shaped shrub, with light-colored foliage and wood, and a great profusion in May of the most lovely pure-white flowers. A choice and always scarce plant.

Forsythia—(*Viridissima*).

A fine, new hardy shrub, with bright yellow flowers, very early in Spring. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune.

FORTUNEII—Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow.

Filbert (*Corylus*).

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark, purple leaves; distinct and fine. Is to shrubs what Purple Beech is to trees.

Fringe Tree.

PURPLE FRINGE—A very much admired shrub for its singular fringe or hair-like flowers, covering the whole plant; known as Aaron's Beard.

WHITE FRINGE—A small tree or shrub, with graceful, drooping clusters of fringe-like white flowers.

Hydrangea.

OTAKSA—New, from Japan. Corymbs of flowers of very large size, deep rose color; foliage larger than other varieties of the species. Growth vigorous, very attractive.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—A fine, large shrub, bearing showy panicles of pink and white flowers in the greatest profusion.

It is hardy, and is altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly, or on the lawn in masses.

THOMAS HOGG—Flowers, pure white, often measuring fifteen inches in diameter. It is hardy everywhere, if a slight protection of leaves is given around the roots in winter.

Honeysuckles. Upright.

WHITE TARTARIAN—Forms an upright bush with white flowers and fruit.

PINK FLOWERING—A beautiful shrub, producing large bright red flowers striped with white; in June; superseding the old Red Tartarian.

Lilac (*Syringa*).

COMMON PURPLE—Bluish purple flowers

COMMON WHITE—Cream colored flowers.

CHARLES THE TENTH—Very rapid growing variety, with large, shining leaves and reddish purple flowers.

PERSIAN PURPLE (*Persica*)—One of the best. Small foliage and bright purple flower.

CHIONANTHUS-LEAVED (*Josikea*)—A very ornamental shrub on account of its large, shiny leaves and purple flowers in June. The above class of shrubs are very interesting and desirable for their beauty of foliage and profusion of fragrant, showy flowers, being some of the hardiest shrubs.

Privet or Prim (*Ligustrum Vulgaris*).

Has pretty spikes of white flowers, succeeded by bunches of black berries like currants; makes beautiful hedge plants.

Prunus—(Double flowering Plum).

TRILOBA—A very desirable hardy shrub with semi-dbl. pink flowers.

PISSARDI—A new introduction from Persia with dark purple leaves, stem and fruit, as fine in appearance as Purple-Leaved Beech, attains the height of a small tree. Considered the finest ornamental plant of recent introduction.

Quince.

SCARLET JAPAN—A very hardy shrub, with double scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion early in spring; highly ornamental.

BLUSH JAPAN—A very pretty variety, with delicate white flowers, tinged with blush.

St. Peter's Wort or Snow Berry (*Symphoricarpos Racemosus*)—A very hardy and well known shrub, with pink flowers and large white berries, hanging on till winter.

Spirea.

BILLARDI—Blooms nearly all summer; rose colored; fine; showy.

CALLOS ALBA—A new white flowering Spirea of dwarf habit; very fine, perfectly hardy; blooms in July and August; one of the most desirable.

GOLDEN-LEAVED (*Opulifolia*)—An interesting variety, with golden yellow tinted foliage, and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous. Strong grower and distinct.

LANCE-LEAVED (*Lanceolata* or *Reevesii*)—A charming shrub, with round heads of white flowers and narrow pointed leaves. Blossoms in May.

PLUM-LEAVED, DOUBLE FLOWERING—Beautiful; flowers very profuse and full. Blooms in May.

DOUGLASS (*Douglassi*)—Has spikes of beautiful rose colored flowers.

LARGE FLOWERED (*Grandiflora*)—Has very large, rose colored flowers; very showy.

REEVESII FL. PL. (*Reeves' Double*)—Flowers white and double; blooms freely in clusters. One of the best.

THUNDBERG'S (*Thunbergii*)—A Japanese species of small size, with narrow linear leaves and small white flowers; unsurpassed for forcing in pots.

SMOOTH-LEAVED—Quite distinct variety; leaves smooth and bluish green, with spikes of white flowers in clusters.

The above are best specimens of Spirea. They are all very hardy and showy: of the easiest culture. Blooming in succession some two or three months.

Syringa or Mock Orange. (*Philadelphus*.)

AUREA—A new gold leaf shrub of delicate growth and beauty. It is not so fine a grower as the Mock Orange, but is sufficiently free to make it very valuable for clumps and hedges.

GARLAND (*Coronarius*)—A very fine shrub, with sweet scented flowers.

DOUBLE FLOWERING—Habit of growth stronger than the above, with semi-double white flowers.

LARGE-FLOWERED SYRINGA—A vigorous grower; very showy; large white flowers slightly fragrant.

Tamarix.

AFRICAN (*Africanus*.)

These are beautiful shrubs, with small, delicate flowers; leaves somewhat resembles the Juniper.

Viburnum.

SNOWBALL TREE—A well known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers. The latter part of May.

PLICATUM—From Japan. Of moderate growth; handsome plicated leaves; globular heads of pure white neutral flowers; early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs.

Weigela (*Durvillia*).

ALBA—Flowers white, changing to a light, delicate blush; foliage light green, very distinct.

AMABILIS—One of the finest plants in the Spring, very hardy, and a rapid grower; flowers very beautiful; worthy a place in every collection.

DESBOIS (*Desboisi*)—A deep rose colored or red variety, similar in growth to W. *rosea*, but darker, one of the darkest and best.

HORTENSIS NIVEA—White flowered Weigela. Of dwarf spreading habit and slow growth, flowers pure white retaining their purity the whole time of flowering; foliage large. A profuse bloomer.

ROSEA (Rose colored Weigela)—A beautiful and hardy shrub, with double rose-colored flowers in rich profusion; introduced from China by Mr. Fortune; very hardy; blooms in June.

VARIEGATED LEAVED—A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with white and green; very ornamental.

CANDIDA—All white varieties heretofore known have been lacking some important characteristic. *Hortensis nivea*, the best and only really white sort, is a poor grower and difficult to propagate ; other so called white sorts have flesh colored flowers, so that the introduction of Candida supplies a long felt want. It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower, becoming in time a large sized shrub ; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and the plants continue to bloom through the summer even until Autumn.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Ashbury (*Mahonia*).

HOLLY-LEAVED (*Aquifolia*)—A very pretty shrub, with dark, prickly leaves and bright yellow flowers in May.

This is the most interesting and desirable class of evergreen shrubs that resist our winter. They bloom profusely very early in Spring.

Box (*Buxus*).

DWARF (*Suffruticosa*)—Mostly used for edging ; well known.

TREE BOX, COMMON—Very pretty small lawn tree.

“ GOLDEN STRIPED LEAVED.

“ SILVER STRIPED LEAVED.

“ BROAD STRIPED LEAVED.

Euonymus (*Lotifolia Aurea*).

Gold striped and margined with gold ; beautiful evergreen plant for greenhouse and lawn decoration ; half hardy.

MARGINATA ALBA—Silver striped and edged with silver ; a beautiful evergreen plant ; slow grower.

RADICANS—Foliage green, edged with silver ; more hardy than the preceding,

Rhododendron.

The Rododendrons are the finest of all evergreen shrubs ; the leaves are broad, green and glossy, surmounted with scarlet, purple and white clusters of large flowers, many of them as large as a small bouquet ; the display is very enchanting. They need a slight protection in winter in this climate. 18 to 24 inches.

Savin (*Sabina*)

A spreading low tree, with very handsome, dark green foliage very hardy ; very suitable for lawns and cemeteries. This can be pruned into any desired shape, and made highly ornamental.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Ampelopsis (American Ivy or Virginian Creeper).

Has beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn ; a very rapid grower like the Ivy it throws out tendrils and roots at the points, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches, one of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, or trunks of trees ; affords shade quickly.

VEITCHII (Japan Creeper)—Leaves smaller than those of the American and overlap one another forming a dense sheet of green. The plant is a little tender while young and requires protection the first winter ; but once established there is no further risk. It grows rapidly and clings to wall or fence with the tenacity of Ivy ; the foliage is very handsome in summer and changes to crimson scarlet in autumn ; for covering of walls, stumps of trees, rookeries, etc., no plant is so useful. For the ornamentation of brick and stone structures it can be specially recommended.

Aristolochia (Birthwort).

SIPHO (Tube flowered, or Dutchman's Pipe)—A twining vine of rapid growth, having large, dark green leaves ten inches in diameter and curious brownish pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers in July.

Bignonia or Trumpet Flower (Radicans).

A splendid, hardy climbing plant : with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

Honeysuckle (Lonicera).

BROWN'S SCARLET TRUMPET (Brownii)—Large, bright scarlet flowers.

COMMON WOODBINE (Pericliminium)—A vigorous grower and very showy.

CHINESE TWINING (Japonica)—Retains its foliage nearly all winter ; is quite fragrant.

HALL'S JAPAN (Hallena)—An evergreen variety with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant, and blooms from June to November. Holds its leaves till January. The best of all.

JAPAN GOLDEN-LEAVED (Aurea reticulata)—The most beautiful variety of this class of climbers ; leaves of bright green, and golden yellow vines ; exquisitely beautiful ; fine for bedding, pot culture, or for hanging baskets : perfectly hardy ; will give entire satisfaction.

NEW WHITE FLOWERING—Evergreen.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT (Belgica)—Sweet-scented, very fine ; continues in bloom all summer.

SCARLET TRUMPET MONTHLY (Sempervirens)—Strong, rapid grower ; blooms all summer.

YELLOW TRUMPET (Aurea)—Very fragrant ; yellow trumpet flowers.

Euonymus.

VARIEGATED TRAILING EUONYMUS—This is of trailing or creeping habit, fine for vases and rock work. Leaves are beautifully striped and blotched with pure white.

Cissus Quinquefolia (Variegated).

A handsome running vine, resembling a grape with variegated foliage.

Celastrus (Scandens).

A fine native climber with yellow fruit in clusters.

Ivy (Hedera).

GIANT (Regneriana)—A new and hardy variety with large dark-green and shiny leaves ; evergreen.

ENGLISH—An old variety ; a hardy climbing plant.

TRICOLOR—Leaves green, white and rose.

NEW SILVER STRIPED—Deep green leaves, heavily margined with white very striking.

MINOR AUREA MACULATA—Small leaves veined and dusted golden yellow.

LATIFOLIA MACULTA—Leaves large and fine, and beautifully mottled green and white.

Periploca or Virginian Silk (*Græca*).

A fine growing climber; glossy foliage and brown colored leaves.

Passiflora (*Cœrudea*).

The Passion Flower; a beautiful climbing flowering plant.

Vinca or Periwinkle (*Minor*).

A creeping plant, called Running Myrtle, with beautiful light blue flowers, and shining dark-green foliage.

Wistaria or Glycine.

CHINESE PURPLE—One of the most splendid, rapid growing plants; has long pendent clusters of purple flowers in spring and autumn.

CHINESE WHITE—Similar to the above, except in color of the flowers, which in these are pure white.

AMERICAN PURPLE—An elegant climber, with bluish purple sweet-scented flowers.

AMERICAN WHITE—Clear white flowers, short branches and free bloomer.

MAGNIFICA—Pale lilac flowers and very graceful foliage. Strong grower and very hardy.

Clematis Coccinea (The Scarlet Clematis).

This remarkably handsome climbing plant, after several years' trial, has proved to be one of the most desirable for any purpose where climbing plants are required. The plant is a herbaceous perennial, the stems dying to the surface each winter (this is an advantage where an unobstructed view is required in winter); the vines attain the height of from 8 to 10 or 12 feet, beginning to flower in June and continuing until frost; single vines have from 20 to 30 flowers on each, and frequently as many as ten vines will start from one crown each season. As will be seen by the cut, the flowers are bell-shaped; in color a rich, deep coral-scarlet, shining as if polished, and lasting a long time when cut. Indeed, one of the most beautiful plants for festooning is to be found in Clematis Coccinea, with its peculiar shaded green and elegantly cut and varied foliage; if it never flowered it would be a handsome climbing vine. The plant, during our observation, has no insect pests or enemies; it grows

freely in any soil, requiring one or two hours' sunshine to strengthen the vine sufficiently to make a successful flowering season, and above all is perfectly hardy, standing exposure in our severest winters without harm.



CLEMATIS.

CLASS I.—PERPETUALS.

Summer and Autumn bloomers, flowering on wood of the same season's growth.

Alexandra—This is one of the continuous sort of real merit; has a vigorous habit of growth, and in flower is remarkably showy and ornamental. The flowers are large and of a pale reddish violet color. New and desirable. July to October.

Flammula—An old and well-known variety, which is highly prized for the fragrance of its small, white flowers and its remarkably dark green leaves, which remain on the plant very late. A vigorous grower. July to October.

Henryi—A strong grower and a free bloomer: the flowers are creamy white.

Imperatrice Eugenie—This is one of the best, if not *the best* white Clematis. The plant is vigorous and produces flowers profusely, which are of fine form, large and of a pure white. July to October.

Jackmanii—This is perhaps the best known of the newer fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit for much of the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in growth and an abundant and successful bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet-purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Though raised in 1862, since which time many new varieties have been raised and introduced, the Jackmanii has no superior and very few, if any, equals. July to October.

Jeanne d'Arc—A free growing vigorous variety: the flowers are very large, seven inches across, of a grayish or French white color, with three bluish veins in each sepal; delicate and beautiful. July to October.

Louis Van Houtte—A strikingly showy variety, with bluish purple flowers. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

Lord Nevill—Flowers large and well formed: color rich dark purple; stamen light, with dark anthers; edgings of sepals finely crimped. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

Lanuginosa Candida—A variety of the above, having large, delicately tinted, grayish white flowers, which become white after the flowers are fully expanded. One of the best. July to October.

Lawsoniana—This variety blooms constantly from July to October; rosy purple.

Modesta—This variety has free growing and free blossoming character, with flowers of a fine form and of a bright blue color. July to October.

Prince of Wales—A profuse flowering variety of vigorous habit; the flowers are dark purple, with a red stripe in the center of each leaf; this is a very showy and desirable variety.

Rubro Violacea—This is another of the Jackmanii class, producing flowers in great profusion, which are of a maroon-purple flushed with reddish violet. One of the best. July to October.

Rubella—This is one of the finest, commencing to bloom early, and producing a constant succession of velvety dark colored flowers until arrested by frost.

Star of India—A very showy, very free flowering sort with large flowers, first of a reddish plum color, changing in a violet purple, with turkey-red bar in the center of each flower leaf. A distinct variety of great merit. July to October.

Viticella Rubra Grandiflora—This is one of the finest, being an abundant bloomer, with large, handsome flowers of rich, dark crimson color, with green stamens. July to October.

Viticella Venosa—A beautiful Clematis, of free growth. The flowers are above medium size; the color is a pleasing tint of reddish-purple, elegantly veined with crimson. July to October.

CLASS II.

Flowering in the Spring and early Summer from the old wood of the previous year's growth.

Duchess of Teck—A pure white, with a faint, delicate mauve bar. Awarded first-class certificate by the Royal Botanic Society.

Duchess of Edinburgh—This is without doubt the best of the double pure whites. Deliciously scented.

Fortunei—A fine double flowered variety, with a slight orange blossom fragrance; flowers creamy white.

John Gould Veitch—Sent from Japan in 1862. The flowers are very handsome, distinct, large, double, and of a light blue or lavender color. It is like Fortunei, except in the color of the flowers. June and July.

Lady Londesborough—One of the best of the early flowering Japanese hybrids; flowers a silver gray color, with a pale bar on each sepal. June and July,

Lucie Lemoine—New. Flowers white, double, large and well formed: composed of 75 to 90 sepals, very showy. June.

Lady Alice Neville—Color rosy-lilac, with pale mauve bars. Certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

Miss Bateman—One of the most charming of the Spring flowering hybrids, having large white flowers, with chocolate red anthers, and somewhat fragrant. May and June.

Stella—New. Very showy, one of the choicest. The flowers are of a light violet or deep mauve, with a distinct bar in the center of each sepal of a reddish plum color.

Virginiana—A very strong grower, having fragrant white flowers. Valuable for covering screens.

HEDGE PLANTS.

WHICH MAY BE USED FOR ORNAMENT, SHELTER, SCREENS AND DEFENSE
ORNAMENT.

**Arbor Vitæ, Mahonia, Japan Quince, Privet,
Spireas, Tamarix, Hemlocks.**

FOR SHELTER AND SCREENS.

Norway Spruce.

DEFENSIVE.

Honey Locust,

Osage Orange.

SELECT ROSES.

CLASS I—HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

This class of ROSES are the most desirable on account of their free blooming and are particularly desirable for cold climates, because they are entirely hardy. Though slight protection in winter in exposed situations is always desirable, this may be done by piling up with earth, or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants and securing them with evergreen branches or brush of any kind. Pruning should be done in March or early in April. Remove two-thirds of the past year's growth. All weak and decayed wood should be entirely cut out. Hybrid Perpetuals and Moss Roses may be planted in spring or fall.

Anna de Diesbach—Brilliant crimson, sometimes shaded with bright maroon. A superior garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardiest and best.

Alfred Colomb—Cherry red, passing to bright rich crimson; flowers extra large, double and full; extremely fragrant, and in every respect a superb sort; one of the very finest Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Black Prince—Very deep blackish crimson; large size; full globular form; fragrant.

Barronne Prevost—Beautiful bright rose; deeply shaded with dark crimson; very large and finely perfumed.

Belle de Normandy—Color clear rose, shaded and clouded with rosy carmine and lilac; very large and sweet.

Coquette des Blanches—Pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale rose; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but full and pretty; slightly fragrant; blooms in large clusters; one of the hardiest.

Coquette des Alps—White, slightly shaded with carmine, medium size; a profuse bloomer, very full and fragrant; one of the finest white Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Climbing Jules Margottin—Carmine Rose, fine in open flower or bud; the best of all climbing sorts. It may be grown as a Pillar Rose or, by pruning, kept in bush form.

Climbing Victor Verdier—Brilliant rosy carmine; edged with purple; very large, full and fragrant.

Charles Lefebre—Reddish-crimson, very velvety and rich; large, full and beautifully formed; and of the best.

Caroline de Sansal—Pale flesh color, deepening toward the center; very large and sweet; hardy and a first-class variety.

Duchess de Caylus—Deep rich crimson; large, full, perfect flowers, very double and fragrant, a vigorous grower and free bloomer; one of the best.

Duke of Teck—Intense crimson, flamed with glowing scarlet, a very brilliant and striking color; large, bold, globular flowers, full and perfect form; very beautiful and attractive.

Duke of Edinburgh—Dark velvety maroon; medium size, full, regular form; very handsome and fragrant.

Duc de Cazes—Deep crimson scarlet shade, globular, vigorous.

Enfant de Mt. Carmel—Brilliant rosy carmine, shaded with purplish red; very large, full and sweet.

Fisher Holmes—Deep glowing crimson; large, full flowers, fragrant; a superb Rose.

Francois Micheton—Brilliant carmine, shaded with crimson; very large, full, and of fine globular form; very fragrant and a free bloomer; excellent; late in June and July when other varieties are gone.

Ferdinand de Lesseps—Dark purple, shaded with violet; large and fine.

Gloire de Satinay—Brilliant crimson, large and fine.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; very fragrant and of excellent hardy habit; magnificent buds.

Glory of Waltham—Brilliant crimson, with fiery red center; very bright and showy; large, full, regular flowers, highly perfumed.

Jules Margottin—Bright cherry red; large, well formed fragrant flowers; very double and free; a splendid variety.

Louis Van Houtte—Crimson maroon; large, full and fragrant; a very free bloomer and one of the best crimson Roses.

La France—Delicate silvery rose, changing to a silvery pink; very large, full, of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer, very sweet and cannot be surpassed in delicacy of coloring.

Leopold Premier—Dark rich crimson; a fine large Rose, very full and sweet; free bloomer; very beautiful and valuable.

Leopold Hausburg—Bright Carmine; large and full; habit somewhat pendant.

Lady Emily Peel—A charming Rose; medium size and full form, very sweet; color white, sometimes tinged and shaded with blush.

Marshall P. Wilder—Color cherry carmine, richly shaded with maroon, very fragrant and a free bloomer; a vigorous grower and hardy; continues to bloom long after other Hybrid Perpetuals are out of bloom; a superb rose and should be in every collection.

Mabel Morrison—White, sometimes tinged with blush; in the Autumn the edges of the petals are often pink; a very valuable white Rose.

Madame Charles Wood—One of the best Roses for general planting ever introduced; the flower is extra large, full and double; color deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet with maroon shading; a constant and profuse bloomer.

Madame Alfred Carriere—Extra large full flowers, very double and sweet ; color rich creamy white, faintly tinged with pale yellow ; exceedingly beautiful ; a strong, hardy grower and free bloomer.

Madame Victor Verdier—Rich, bright cherry red, changing to satiny rose ; large, full and fragrant.

Madame Plantier—Pure white, above medium size, full ; produced in great abundance early in the season ; one of the best white Roses ; hardy ; suitable for cemetery planting or massing in groups.

Madame Eugenie Verdier—Vivid scarlet, passing to bright satiny rose ; good, full flowers very double and fragrant.

Madame Louis Carrigue—Rich velvety crimson : large size and free bloomer, blooming in clusters, fragrant ; a strong grower and hardy.

Mademoiselle Marie Rady—Clear bright red, finely penciled with rich maroon ; very large, full flowers, fragrant and beautiful.

Mademoiselle Annie Wood—A magnificent variety : flower very large, fine full form; color crimson, exquisitely fragrant ; an early and profuse bloomer.

Paul Neron—Deep rose color, good tough foliage : by far the largest variety in cultivation ; a free bloomer, very double and full, finely scented.

President Lincoln—Scarlet and crimson, shaded with purplish vermillion ; very full, fine form, beautiful and fragrant.

Pius IX—Clear bright rose, changing to rosy pink, delicately shaded ; very large, fragrant and desirable.

Queen Victoria—Beautiful pale rose, changing to silvery rose, elegantly shaded with crimson ; very large and fragrant.

Reine Victoria—Color pure white, beautifully tinged with rich carmine, deepening at center to rosy blush ; extremely hardy ; fine full flowers, free bloomer, very fragrant.

Sir Garnet Wolseley—Dazzling fiery scarlet, rich and velvety, perfect form ; large, full and double, very fragrant and handsome.

Victor Verdier—Bright rose, with carmine center : extra large full flowers, very double and sweet ; a splendid Rose.

CLASS II—MOSS ROSES.

Etna—One of the finest; very large and full, delightfully fragrant ; color bright crimson, shaded with purple ; very mossy.

Henry Martin—Fine rosy pink ; large, full and globular ; fragrant and mossy.

Mad. Rochlembert—Fine clear rose ; full and globular ; beautiful mossy bud.

Princess Adelaide—Fine strong grower, hardy ; flowers bright rosy pink, large and very double.

Perpetual White Moss—One of the most mossy varieties, prettiest in bud ; flowers of medium size, and borne in large clusters ; fragrant ; color pure white.

Salet—Light rose, large, full, beautiful in bud ; one of the best.

CLASS III—CLIMBING ROSES.

CLIMBING ROSES are highly valued for training over arbors, trellises and verandas ; also as screens for unsightly objects. They grow ten to

twelve feet high, and are entirely hardy. They bloom the second year, and but once during the season, but are then loaded with splendid Roses.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush variegated carmine, rose and white, very double; flowers in beautiful clusters; the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom; one of the very best Climbing Roses.

Prairie Queen—Clear bright pink, sometimes with a white stripe; large, compact and globular; very double and full; blooms in clusters.

Gem of the Prairie—A hybrid between the Queen of the Prairie and Madam Laffay. It is a strong and vigorous grower, similar in habit to the Queen, but the flowers are considerably darker in color, besides being quite fragrant. New and a great acquisition.

Russell's Cottage—Dark velvety crimson; very double and full; a profuse bloomer.

CLASS IV—YELLOW ROSES.

(HARDY.)

Harrison's Yellow—Golden yellow, medium size, semi-double; free bloomer.

Persian Yellow—Bright yellow, small, nearly full.

CLASS V—BOURBON ROSES.

These are not quite hardy, and require a slight protection of leaves or straw, or evergreen boughs, during the winter. They are continual bloomers and of rapid growth, and are the most beautiful in the autumn. The flowers are produced in clusters, and are generally of light color, well shaped and somewhat fragrant.

Arch-Duke Charles—Brilliant crimson scarlet, shaded with violet crimson; large, very double and sweet; a good hardy grower and constant bloomer.

Appoline—A fine Rose, very large, full and double; color clear pink, dashed with rosy crimson, edges and reverse of petals silver rose; the best of all Bourbon Roses.

Agrippina—Brilliant fiery red, good size and form, moderately double, full and sweet; an early and profuse bloomer; a valuable bedding variety.

Empress Eugenie—Beautiful rosy flesh, deepening at center to clear pink; petals delicately margined with purple; very large and full, perfectly double, very sweet tea scent; quite hardy.

Hermosa—Bright rose color, blooms in clusters; large, very double and fragrant; constant bloomer; one of the best.

Malmaison—Rich creamy flesh, changing to lovely fawn, with rose center; very large, double and exceedingly sweet.

Queen of Bedders—Bright glowing crimson; flowers large, full and regular; blooms constantly from early summer to late autumn; one of the best.

Sir Joseph Paxton—Bright glowing rose, changing to purplish crimson; large fine form, very double and sweet.

CLASS VI—TEA ROSES.

This is a fine family of ROSES, well adapted for bedding out in summer and for house culture in winter, and may justly be called the sweetest of all Roses. The Teas are more tender than any other class, and require more care and protection.

Adam—A lovely Rose; bright, fresh carmine pink; extra large size, very double and full; free bloomer; delicious tea scent.

Bon Silene—Rosy carmine; shaded with salmon; very sweet and beautiful; noted for the great size and beauty of its buds.

Bougere—Bronzed pink; large and moderately full; exceedingly sweet tea scent.

Belle—Pure snow white; large size, very full and double; tea scented; splendid, large pointed buds; an excellent sort.

Catharine Mermet—A very beautiful Tea Rose, valued highly for its elegant buds; color clear shining pink, with delicately shaded amber and fawn center; large globular flowers; one of the very finest varieties; a strong healthy grower and good bloomer; when flowers expand they yield a delightful perfume.

Cornelia Cook—Pale yellowish white, sometimes tinged with flesh; flowers very large and very full; noted for its magnificent buds, which are very large and of perfect form.

Celine Forester—Pale sulphur yellow; large, full form, perfectly double; a fine bloomer, and good grower; one of the best of its class.

Comtesse Riza du Parc—Color bright coppery rose, tinged and shaded with soft violet crimson; flower large, very full and sweet, and a profuse bloomer.

Duchess of Edinburgh—Deep crimson, turning lighter as the buds expand; flowers of good size, moderately full and sweet; free bloomer.

Duchess de Brabant—Soft rosy flesh, changing to deep rose, edged with silver; delightful tea scent; beautiful buds and flowers.

Douglass—Dark cherry red, fine color and good bloomer; very desirable for bedding.

Etoile de Lyon—A splendid yellow Tea; it is of the same form, size and fullness of its rival, *Perl des Jardins*, but it is of lighter yellow, without salmon.

Gloire de Dijon—Color a combination of salmon, orange and buff; flowers very large and of globular form; hardy.

Gen. de Tartas—A first-class Rose for bedding; brilliant carmine, deeply shaded with violet purple; large size, very double, full and fragrant.

Jules Finger—Elegant and valuable; flowers extra large and finely formed, very full and sweet; color bright rosy scarlet, beautifully shaded with intense crimson; a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

James Sprunt—Deep cherry red; flowers medium size, full very double and sweet; a strong grower and profuse bloomer.

La Princess Vera—Rich ivory white, beautifully shaded with coppery yellow, delicately veined with pale blush and carmine; large, full, very double flowers, deliciously scented.

Lamarque—White, with sulphur center; flowers in clusters; beautiful buds.

La Pactole—Pale sulphur yellow; large, full and double; beautiful buds, very sweet, tea scented.

Madame Welche—This grand rose is almost unsurpassed in beauty; the color is a beautiful amber yellow, deepening toward the center to orange or coppery yellow, delicately tinged and shaded with ruddy crimson; the flower is extra large, fine globular form, very double and full, and exceedingly sweet.

Madame Lombard—A beautiful shade of rosy bronze, passing to salmon and fawn, beautifully shaded with carmine; buds reverse of petals; deep rosy crimson.

Madame Bravy—Rich creamy white, with blush center; perfect form, large, very double and sweet.

Marie Sisley—An elegant Rose, full and double; delicious tea scent; color an exquisite shade of pale yellow, broadly margined with bright rose.

Marechal Neil—One of the largest and most beautiful Tea Roses grown; the flower, which is extremely large and perfectly formed, is a rich golden yellow, deliciously perfumed and very beautiful when in bud.

Perle des Jardins—This magnificent Rose is undoubtedly the finest variety of its color ever introduced; a beautiful straw color, sometimes deep canary; very large, full, of fine form and very free flowering.

President—Splendid large flowers and buds, very double and full; color soft rosy crimson, changing to brilliant carmine, shaded purplish red; very fragrant and beautiful.

Pearl—Beautiful pale flesh color or creamy white, delicately tinged with rosy blush; medium size, very full, perfect form, delightfully perfumed.

Reine Marie Henriette—Flowers large and full; color beautiful cherry red; flowers somewhat scented.

Souvenir de Madame Pernet—An elegant Rose; large, bold flower, fine, full form, very double and sweet; color soft rosy crimson, tinged and shaded with clear yellow.

Sunset—The new Tea Rose Sunset, a sport from *Perle des jardins*, "Identical in every respect with that variety, except that its color, instead of being a cauany yellow, is of a rich tawny shade of saffron and orange, highly perfumed and a very free bloomer. Received a first-class certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society of England, a testimonial never given unless to Roses of first-class."

Safrano—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; very fragrant.

Sombreuil—Pure white, edged and tinged with silvery rose; very sweet, large and double.

Washington—Medium size, pure white, very double; blooms profusely in large clusters; a strong grower, suitable for trellis, etc.; quite hardy.

TREE PÆONIES—PÆONIA MOUTAN.

Handsome flowering shrubs, attaining from four to five feet in height, having very showy beautiful flowers, often measuring six to eight inches

across, flowering early in the season before Roses. They deserve a place in every garden. Perfectly hardy.

Banksii—Very large, fragrant flowers ; rosy blush, with purple center.

Papaveracea—Very large, single flowers ; pale blush, with purple center.

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

These are beautiful, showy and easily cultivated plants, and should be placed in every garden. A selection will give a continuous bloom from May to July. They are perfectly hardy, and thrive well in all common garden soils.

Amabilis Grandiflora—Large and fine ; outside petals flesh color, inside delicate straw color.

Bicolor—Deep rose.

Duchesse de Nemours—Lilac color ; large and sweet.

Duchesse de Orleans—Violet rose, center salmon.

Fragrans—Violet rose, very sweet ; fine bloomer.

Delicatissima—Delicate fine rose ; very large, full and sweet.

Grandiflora Plena—Outside delicate blush, center light straw color ; very large.

Humei—Purplish rose color ; very full and double and of monstrous size ; a late bloomer.

Odorata—White, tinted with yellow ; large and beautiful.

Perfection—Outside petals rosy lilac, inside salmon, marked with purple.

Rosa Superba—Rose color.

Whittleji—Large, white, with yellow center : in clusters.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The CHRYSANTHEMUMS are a fine family of Autumn flowering plants. They thrive well in all soils and situations, being perfectly hardy. They should be taken up after the flower buds appear, and potted, so that they can be sheltered from the early frosts, which would injure their blossoms. The period of bloom is from October to Christmas.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

CARNATIONS are among the most beautiful of flowers, being alike valuable for bedding out during Summer and for decorations of the window garden in the Winter. They are of the easiest culture, and flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. They flourish in any ordinary garden soil made rich by a generous application of manure.

DAHLIAS.

LARGE FLOWERING.

The DAHLIA is well known for its beauty of form and brilliancy of color. All persons can be successful in its culture if the following hints are observed: First, it delights in deep, rich soil. Let the ground be well dug and manured with decomposed loam or manure. They may be planted out in June and well watered during a season of drouth, and they will be benefitted by a heavy mulching of leaf mould or short manure to keep the roots cool and moist. If the Dahlia fly attacks them, a little slackened lime dusted over the tops after rain, or when the dew is on, will be of service to them. The roots should be taken up in the Fall and well dried. Keep them in a cellar or some cool place free from heat and frost.

ANDREW DODD—Crimson maroon.
 ANNIE NEVILLE—Pure white; extra fine.
 ARMETH—Lilac splashed crimson.
 ADELINE—Mauve, purple tip.
 ALICE—Rosy lilac; good form.
 BELLE DE BAUM—Deep pink.
 CANARY—Fine yellow.
 CRIMSON BEAUTY—Dark Crimson.
 CHIEFTAIN—Deep scarlet, large, fine shaped.

DANDY — Cream ground, black spotted.
 ECLIPSE—Orange buff.
 FIREFLY—Bright crimson.
 FLAMINGO—Deep vermillion scarlet.
 GLADIATOR—White, very deeply laced, like a Picotee.
 LA PHARE—Brilliant scarlet.
 LYDIA—Purple.
 ORIOLE—Golden yellow.
 TOM GREEN—Maroon, white tipped.
 VESTA—Pure white; very fine.

BOUQUET OR POMPONE DAHLIAS.

The flowers of this beautiful class are small, suitable for bouquets, but as perfect in shape as any of the show varieties, consequently they are indispensable in a garden. Dry roots of the following varieties can be supplied:

ALBA FLORIBUNDA NANA—White.
 ADVANCE—Maroon.
 BEATRICE—Blush, violet tinted.
 BESSIE—Buff, green shaded.
 BICOLOR—Scarlet, white tipped.
 BLACK DWARF—Maroon black.
 BRIDE OF ROSES—Light pink.
 COLONEL SHERMAN—Light pink.
 DR. STEIN—Dark maroon.
 EXQUISITE—Orange, scarlet edge.
 FLAMBEAU—Bright crimson.
 FAIRY CHILD—Crimson.
 GOLDLIGHT—Straw color and white.
 GERMAN BOY—Amber yellow.
 GEM—Crimson.
 JENNIE—White, violet tipped.

LITTLE PET—Delicate blush, fawn tinted.
 LITTLE KATE—Dark crimson.
 LITTLE AGNES—Scarlet.
 MAKY—Pale Rose.
 MISS AUGUSTA—Salmon scarlet, white tipped.
 PEARL—Pure white.
 PURPLE GEM—Rich purple.
 PRIMA DONNA—Rich Crimson.
 ROSE OF GOLD—Cardinal.
 SAMBO—Dark Maroon.
 SAM GERLING—Fine Maroon.
 SERAPH—Buff yellow, orange tipped.
 VAVA—Deep orange, amber shaded.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

The following list comprises an assortment of species and varieties the most showy and beautiful, of easy culture, and blooming at various seasons from April to November. They are perfectly hardy and thrive well in all common garden soils.

Anemone.

JAPONICA (Rubrum)—Flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, bright purplish rose with golden yellow centers; borne in great profusion from July to November.

JAPONICA (Alba)—A variety of the preceding, flowers pure white with a golden yellow center.

Astilbe.

JAPONICA—A beautiful herbaceous plant, blooming in dense spikes of pure white feather-like flowers.

Artemesia (Wormwood).

STELLARIS—A low spreading plant with silvery gray foliage. Desirable for lines, edgings, rock-work or mounds.

ARUNDINARIA (Ribbon grass)—Variegated ribbon grass, one of the prettiest hardy grasses, with handsomely striped foliage.

Baptisia (False Indigo).

CERULEA—Fine blue flowers in June; 2 feet.

Centaurea.

ATROPURPUREA—Purplish crimson; flowers in June.

Convallaria Majalis (Lily of the Valley)—Pure white flowers, sweet scented.

GRANDIFLORA—Large, fine, blue; 18 inches. June and July.

Dielytra.

SPECTABILIS (Bleeding heart)—The showy, heart-shaped flowers of rosy crimson and silvery white of this plant are borne on a graceful, drooping raceme a foot or more in length. It is superb for the garden, and perfectly hardy everywhere. Flowers in April and May.

Dictamnus or Fraxinella.

A handsome herbaceous plant, two feet in height, with long spikes of white flowers.

Digitalas or Fox Glove.

Long, bell-shaped flowers, on stems three to four feet high; white and red; very showy. July to September.

Delphinium (Larkspur).

FORMOSUM—The finest Larkspur in cultivation, having spikes of flowers of the most brilliant blue, marked by a white spot in the center of each flower; blooming through the summer and autumn months.

Dianthus—Pink.

Funkia Subcordata (Day Lily, White).

A superb autumn flower, having broad, light green leaves, prettily veined, and long, trumpet-shaped, pure white flowers, that possess a delightful, though delicate fragrance.

Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not).

Small, handsome plants, producing star-like flowers in great profusion.

Spiraea (Meadow Sweet).

Flowers white and red, in graceful spikes ; one or two feet.

Thyme (Thymus).

VARIEGATED—Very fragrant blue flowers, with small foliage.

VULGARIS (Common Thyme)—Small, lilac flowers.

Tritoma Uvaria.

This is one of the most handsome of our garden plants. They are very attractive when interspersed in large groups of foliage plants. The flowers are borne on long spikes above the foliage, and thick set with pendant flowers of a bright orange scarlet, changing to yellow as they mature ; each raceme from one to two feet in length. Require a slight covering in winter.

Violet, Sweet (*Viola Ordorata*)—Well known and everywhere admired : low plants, with double blue and white flowers of exquisite fragrance.**Vinca.**

MINOR—A trailing evergreen plant, with blue flowers in June.

MAJOR VARIEGATED—Foliage variegated with green and white.

Yucca.

ADAM'S NEEDLE—Very conspicuous plant. The flower stalks 3 and 4 feet high, are covered with large, whitish, bell-shaped flowers.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING BULBS.

THAT REQUIRE TAKING UP IN THE FALL, AND KEPT IN A DRY CELLAR FROM FREEZING.

AMARYLLIS.

Formosissima (Jacobean Lily)—Flowers large, deep red.

Johnsonia—Dull brick red, with a starry center.

MADERIA VINE.

A rapid climber, with thick fleshy leaves and white flowers, suitable for screens, arbors, etc.

GLADIOLUS.

These handsome, stately flowers are universally popular. They are of robust, erect growth, with green sword-shaped leaves, and splendid flower scapes rising from two to four feet in height. They are of a variety of colors, such as orange, scarlet and vermillion tints upon yellow and orange grounds, with various shades from white and rosy blush and salmon rose tints to a salmon red and nankeen.

A succession of bloom may be had from July to September, by planting at intervals from April to June, keeping the strongest bulbs for late planting. They require very little attention, and will grow in any ordinary garden soil. They should be lifted in the fall and placed in a dry cellar.

TUBEROSE.

The TUBEROSE is noted for its delicate beauty and exquisite fragrance ; the flowers are pure white, very double and wax-like, and are borne on stems two to three feet high.

TIGRIDIAS.

Conchiflora—Yellow.

Pavonia—Red.

Shell Flower—One of our favorite summer-flowering bulbs, of the easiest culture, displaying their gorgeous, tulip-like flowers of orange and scarlet daily from July to October.

BULBOUS FLOWERING ROOTS.

HARDY.

SHOULD BE PLANTED IN THE FALL.

LILIES.

The Lily should have a place in every garden as they are entirely hardy, require little or no caré and make a grand display, after planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

AURATUM—Gold banded lily of Japan. Flowers very large, of a delicate ivory white color, thickly dotted with rich chocolate crimson spots, with a bright, golden band through the center of each petal. The finest of all lillies.

CANDIDUM—Large, snow-white fragrant blossoms.

HARRISI—This new variety is very free blooming ; flowering two or three times in succession without rest ; trumpet-shaped, pure white and very fragrant, large flowers. It can be forced into bloom at any desired time in the Winter.

LONGIFLORUM—Large, snow white, trumpet-shaped flowers, very fragrant.

Lancifolium Album—Pure white.

RUBRUM—White spotted red.

ROSEUM—White spotted rose.

Tigrinum (Tiger Lily) Bright orange, scarlet with dark spots.

CROCUS.

These are delicate and tasteful in form and varied and gay in color. Until the flowering of the Hyacinth, and through the most changeable and unpleasant of the spring weather, the garden depends almost alone upon the Crocus for its brightness. Plant the bulbs in autumn about three inches apart and cover with two inches of soil. Cover in fall with a little straw or coarse manure to keep the bulbs from being thrown out by frost.

CROWN IMPERIAL.

Very showy plants. When bulbs are once planted, they need no further culture.

SNOWDROP.

This is the earliest of spring flowering bulbs. Snow-white drooping blossoms.

HYACINTHS.

Among all bulbs used for winter flowers, the HYACINTH stands foremost. Flowers may be produced by placing the bulb in a glass filled with water, or placed in pots or boxes in soil. Double blue with various shades; double red with various shades; double white, with various shades; single blue, various shades; single red, various shades; single white, various shades.

TULIPS.

We have a splendid assortment of fine colors, both single and double.

CAMELLIAS.

Double, white. Colored, in variety.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

A magnificent bedding plant, with broad tropical foliage. Planted in the open ground about the first of June, they grow rapidly and spread their leaves, glowing with the rich colors of the tropics until faded by the autumn frosts. Of easy culture, they grow in almost any situation, but most luxuriantly in rich loam, somewhat shaded, and where they can be watered occasionally during the summer.

CALLA ETHIOPICA (LILY OF THE NILE).

An attractive house plant. It requires an abundance of water during the growing season, and should be allowed to rest during May and June, by turning the pots on their sides in some shady place.

INDEX.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

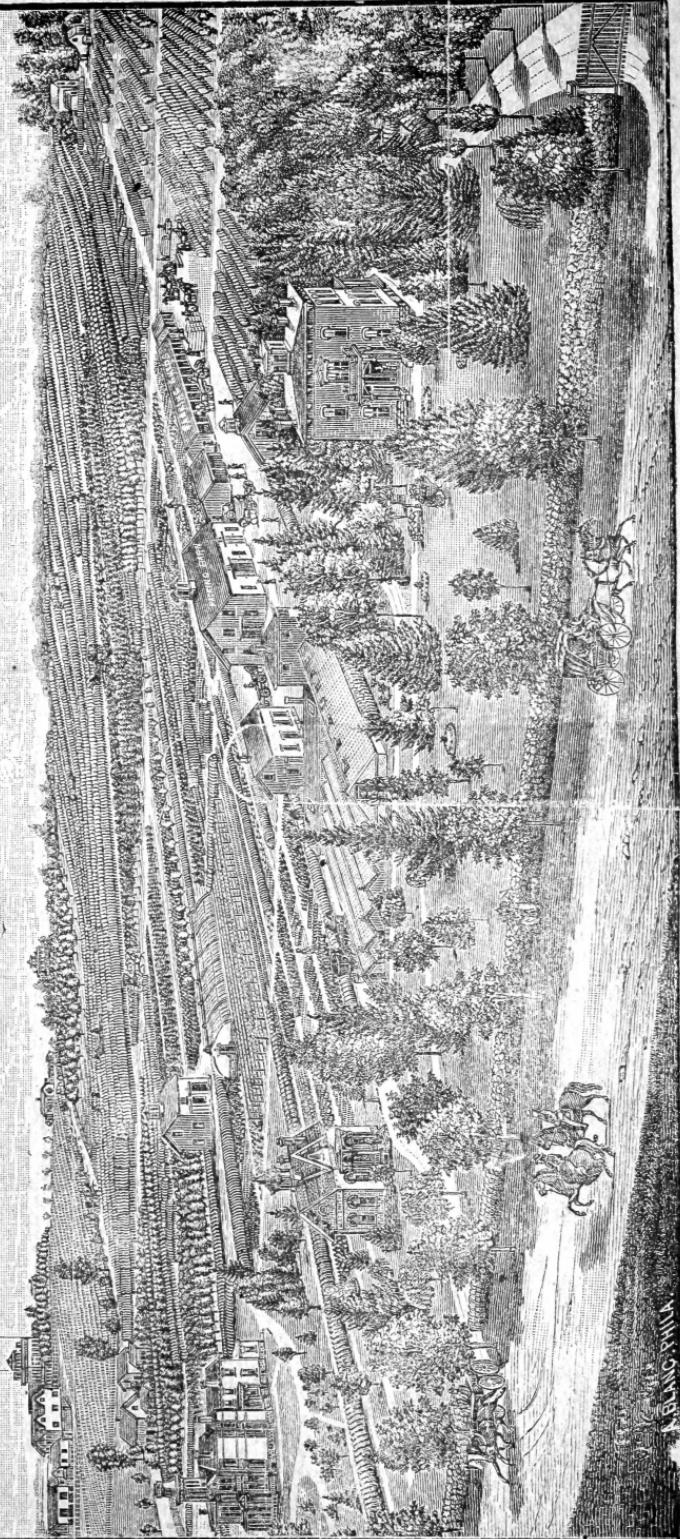
	Page.		Page.
Apples	6-14	Lemons	45
Apricots.....	27	Miscellaneous Fruit.....	45
Asparagus.....	43	Mulberries	43
Blackberries.....	35-37	Nectarines.....	28
Crab Apples.....	14	Oranges.....	45
Chestnuts.....	45	Pears.....	15-19
Cherries.....	22-24	Plums.....	19-22
Currants.....	34	Peaches	24-27
Filberts.....	45	Quinces	28
Grapes—Native.....	29-34	Raspberries	37-40
" Foreign	34	Rhubarb	43
Gooseberries.....	41, 42	Strawberries	40-41
Japan Plums.....	22	Walnuts	45

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

	Page.		Page.
Alder.....	47	Carnations	72
Alnus.....	47	Cissus Quinquefolia.....	62
Almond.....	57	Celastrus	62
Amygdalus.....	57	Centaurea	74
Anemone.....	74	Convallaria Majalis	74
Ash.....	48, 54	Crocus	76
Æsculus.....	49	Crown Imperial	77
Acer.....	50	Calla Ethiopica	77
Althea	57	Camellias	77
Aristolochia.....	62	Caladium Esculentum	77
Azaleas (Ghent)	57	Deciduous Ornamental Trees	47, 52
Arbor Vitæ.....	55	Dogwood	48, 57
Ashberry.....	61	Deciduous Weeping Trees	52-57
Ampelopsis.....	61	Deutzia	58
Amaryllis.....	75	Deciduous Shrubs	57-61
Astilbe Japonica	74	Dielytra	74
Artemesia	74	Durvilla	60
Beech	48, 54	Dahlias	73
Birch.....	48, 54	" Pompeae	73
Betula	54	Dictamnus	74
Bignonia	62	Digitalis	74
Baptisia	74	Delphinium	74
Berberry.....	57	Dianthus	74
Box	61	Day Lily	74
Berberis	57	Elder	58
Bleeding Heart	74	Evergreen Shrubs	61
Bulbs	75	Elm	49, 55
Bulbous Flowering Roots	76	Evergreen Trees	55, 57
Cherry	48, 54	Euonymus	58, 62
Chestnut	48	Exochorda	58
Catalpa	48	Fagus	48
Cornus	57	Filbert	58
Crateægus	52	Fraxinus	48, 54
Calycanthus	57	Forsythia	58
Currants	58	Fringe Tree	58
Climbing and Trailing Plants	61, 65	Fraxinella	74
Clematis	63-63	Foxglove	74
Clematis Coccinea	63	Funkia Subcordata	74
Clethra	58	Gymnocladus Canadensis	49
Chrysanthemum	72	Gladiolus	75

	Page.		Page.
Hardy Herbaceous Plants.....	74, 75	Roses—Climbing.....	68
Horse Chestnut.....	49	" Hybrid Perpetuals	66, 68
Hibiscus.....	57	" Moss.....	68
Hydrangea.....	58	" Tea.....	70-71
Honeysuckle.....	59 62	" Yellow.....	69
Hedge Plants.....	66	Rhododendron.....	61
Hyacinths.....	77	Ribes.....	58
Ivy.....	62	Sweet Gum.....	49
Juniper.....	56	Salisburia.....	52
Juniperus.....	56	Snowball.....	66
Juglans	52	Salix.....	55
Kentucky Coffee Tree.....	49	Spruce.....	56
Larch.....	49	Silver Fir.....	56
Linden or Lime.....	49	Sweet Scented Shrub.....	57
Liquidamber	49	Strawberry Tree.....	58
Locust.....	49	Snowberry.....	59
Laburnum.....	49	Snowdrop.....	77
Lilac.....	59	St. Peter's Wort.....	59
Ligustrum.....	59	Symporicarpus.....	59
Lily of the Valley.....	74	Spirea.....	59, 75
Lilies.....	76	Syringea.....	60
Larkspur.....	74	Sorbus.....	55
Magnolia.....	49	Savin.....	61
Maple.....	50	Summer & Autumn Flowering Bulbs	75
Mountain Ash	50, 55	Tilia.....	49
Maiden Hair Tree.....	52	Thi. rn.....	52
Mock Orange.....	60	Tulip Tree.....	52
Mahonia.....	61	Thuja.....	55
Myosotis.....	75	Tamarix.....	60
Maderia Vine.....	75	Trumpet Flower.....	62
Paeonia—Tree.....	71	Thyme.....	75
" Herbaceous.....	72	Tritoma Uvaria.....	75
Peach, Flowering.....	52	Tuberose.....	76
Poplar.....	52	Tigridias.....	76
Populus.....	52	Tulips.....	77
Pines.....	56	Ulmus.....	49, 55
Pinus.....	56	Vinca.....	63, 75
Picea.....	56	Virginian Siik.....	63
Privet.....	59	Violet.....	75
Prunus Triloba.....	59	Viburnum.....	60
Plum, Double Flowering.....	59	Walnut.....	52
Philadelphus.....	60	White Fringe.....	52
Periploca.....	63	Willow.....	52, 55
Passiflora.....	63	Wistaria.....	63
Periwinkle.....	63	Weigela.....	60
Picotees.....	72	Weeping Russian Mulberry.....	55
Quince, Japan.....	59	Yucca.....	75
Roses—Bourbon.....	69		





VIEW OF THE HOME GROUNDS OF W. & T. SMITH.

FRANCIS PHILIP